Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XX. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1866. NUMBER 185.

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—An assistant bookkeeper.

WANTED—A good and competent

WANTED—A few good machinists.

WANTED—To Bookbinders.

WANTED—At 249 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A first-class solicitor

WANTED—Travelling salesmen for a

Wanted—Female Help.

SALESWOMEN, TRADES, &c.

WANTED—Wet Nurse. Apply to

WANTED—To employ a few ladies of

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—At 635 Wabash-av. an

WANTED—A Swede or Nowegian

WANTED—A good girl to do the

WANTED—A good girl for general

WANTED—A man acquainted with

WANTED—A good girl, American or

WANTED—One laundress who under-

WANTED—Girls—Two American,

WANTED—A girl to do general

WANTED—A good quiet girl, one

WANTED—A good colored cook.

WANTED—A good kitchen girl, at

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—Young men in the country

WANTED—3 assistant bookkeepers,

WANTED—Young men in the country

WANTED—3 assistant bookkeepers,

WANTED—Live men to sell a patent

WANTED—1,000 men to go South;

WANTED—1 clerk, 2 salesmen,

WANTED—1,000 men South,

WANTED—A man from every town.

WANTED—Immediately, a few more

WANTED—Bookkeepers, clerks, sales-

WANTED—A smart young man to

WANTED—A few smart men, with

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Know Thyself—All per-

WANTED—Your past experience and

WANTED—Any merchant having an

WANTED—All persons to know that

WANTED—Experienced canvassers in

WANTED—Live men! Live men!

WANTED—An alto singer, with good

WANTED—I have money to loan on

WANTED—To let everybody know

WANTED—All wanting stencil tools,

WANTED—To Exchange—Real estate

WANTED—Several store tables, from

WANTED—A lady desirous of pro-

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—On South Side,

Correspondence Wanted.

CORRESPONDENCE—Wanted—

Lost and Found.

LOST—A large Newfoundland Dog

LOST—On Friday last from 471 Wabash-

LOST—$10 Reward—A small, dark tan

LOST—A fine English Coach Dog, hav-

LOST—On Wabash-av., between Van

LOST—On the evening of Dec. 4th, a

LOST—A Gold Locket, with a photo-

LOST—On Clark-st., between Washing-

LOST—Between the Matteson House

LOST—An Enameled Gold Bracelet,

FOUND—Two Cows, one red and one

TAKEN UP—A brown pony, about 13

Situations Wanted.

SITUATION—Wanted—

SITUATION—Wanted—

SITUATION—Wanted—

SITUATION—Wanted—

SITUATION—Wanted—

SITUATION—Wanted—

SITUATION—Wanted—

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—

SITUATION—Wanted—

SITUATION—Wanted—

SITUATION—Wanted—

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—

AGENTS—Wanted—

AGENTS—Wanted—Ladies

AGENTS—Wanted—To

AGENTS—Wanted—For

AGENTS—Wanted—

AGENTS—Wanted—Experi-

AGENTS—Wanted—

AGENTS—Wanted—500 Agents

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and

AGENTS—Wanted—$200

AGENTS—Wanted—Something

Boarding.

BOARDING—A pleasant suite

BOARDING—Two gentlemen

BOARDING—Single rooms,

BOARDING—Mechanics can be

BOARDING—A suite of unfur-

BOARDING—Two single gentle-

BOARDING—Rooms handsome-

BOARDING—At No. 8 Eldridge

BOARDING—A desirable suite

BOARDING—Three gentlemen

BOARDING—A gentleman and

BOARDING—A gentleman and

BOARDING—A room for a gentle-

BOARDING—Splendid rooms,

BOARDING—A gentleman and

BOARDING—A few first-class board-

BOARDING—Suite of pleasant

BOARDING—A nicely furnished

BOARDING—Good board, with

BOARDING—With fine front room

BOARDING—Furnished rooms,

BOARDING—A limited number of

BOARDING—One gentleman can

BOARDING—Furnished rooms

BOARDING—A very pleasant

BOARDING—With a pleasant

BOARDING—For gentlemen, in a

BOARDING—Nice front parlor

BOARDING—A good table and

BOARDING—Two single gentlemen

Board Wanted.

BOARD—With rooms for three

BOARD—A lady wishes room

BOARD—A lady wants board

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Improved Farms—

FOR SALE—Fine Lands—

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1866.

THE NEWS.

FROM EUROPE.

Latest Despatches by Atlantic Cable.

Increase of the Fenian Excitement in England.

Iron-Clads Ordered to the Irish Coast.

Austria Concentrating Troops in Gallacia.

The French Officers Take a Final Leave of the Pope.

Rumored Resignation of Count Bismark and the French Foreign Minister.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Report that General Dix's Nomination Will be Rejected by the Senate.

Diplomatic Correspondence in Relation to Mexico.

December Statement of the Public Debt.

Reduction During the Last Month: $1,660,817.30.

The Test Oath as Applied to Attorneys, Declared Unconstitutional.

FROM MEXICO.

Condition of Affairs at Matamoras.

Prominent Points in Minister Campbell's Letter of Instructions.

FROM CANADA.

The Condemned Fenians Respited Till the 13th of March Next.

PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER TO THE STEAMSHIP SUWANEE.

FROM EUROPE.

LATER.

Latest English Markets.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, December 7.

CAUCUS.

The Republican members of the Senate held a caucus to-day, lasting from noon until about two o'clock. About half the Union Senators were present.

PERSONAL.

RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

DISTRICT SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

NATIONAL ASYLUM.

FROM CANADA.

MEXICO.

FROM MOBILE.

FROM BALTIMORE.

DIPLOMATIC.

Correspondence Between Secretary Seward and Minister Bigelow, &c.

John Bigelow.

[Seward to Stanton.]

[Seward to Campbell.]

[Seward to Bigelow.]

FROM MADISON.

Articles for the Paris Exposition—Hon. S. D. Hastings.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, December 7.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, December 7.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LOUISVILLE, December 7.

SECOND DESPATCH.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LOUISVILLE, December 7.

THIRD DESPATCH.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LOUISVILLE, December 7.

THE FENIANS.

FROM BLOOMINGTON.

The Location of the Agricultural College—Heavy Suit—Burglar Captured—Death from Burns.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., December 7.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Encouragement to Railroads in Arkansas—Markets, Etc.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, December 7.

FROM ROCKFORD.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson Getting Better—John B. Gough.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ROCKFORD, Ill., December 7.

FROM ST. PAUL.

FROM NEW YORK.

DISASTER AT SEA.

Loss of a Steamship—Probable Loss of Sixteen Lives.

Quick Time to New Orleans.

Virginia Legislature.

Reported Development in Relation to President Lincoln's Assassination.

Consecration.

General Dix.

Georgia Stay Law.

Loss of Life Among the Gloucester Fishermen.

Alabama Legislature Rejects the Constitutional Amendment.

Opinions of the Press.

[From the Menasha (Wis.) Star.]

[From the Kendall (Ill.) Record.]

[From the Carlyle (Ill.) Banner.]

[From the Carbondale (Ill.) New Era.]

[From the Monmouth (Illinois) Atlas.]

WAIT BROTHERS, Advertising Ag'ts 126 Dearborn-st. receive advertisements for all the leading papers throughout the United States and Canadas.

Society Meetings.

I. O. OF G. T.

COMMERCIAL LODGE NO. 700

Wanted.

WANTED—To Purchase—A few second hand

TARPAULINS,

Astrology.

NOTICE—Just arrived from Europe.

CLARRISSA MILLSON.

Clothing.

DOWN THEY GO!

A DISCOUNT OF

10 PER CENT

FROM

REGULAR PRICES

ON

CLOTHING

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION,

AT

DeGraff's Clothing House,

Corner State and Randolph-sts.

THE LARGEST STOCK AND BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.

In making this REDUCTION, my customers will secure greater Bargains than are to be obtained elsewhere, and enable me to make room for a Mammoth Spring Stock.

All in need of Winter Clothing of ANY DESCRIPTION, will find it much to their interest to favor my Establishment with a visit before purchasing elsewhere.

L. DeGRAFF,

Corner State and Randolph-sts.

FIFTEEN. $35. FIFTEEN.

Black Cloth Suit for $15,

Silk Mixed do. for $25,

At SCOTT, DAVISON & CO.'S, 136 Lake-st.

CLOTHING, CLOTHING.

GREAT REDUCTION IN MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

At SCOTT, DAVISON & CO.'S, 136 Lake-st.

Holiday Goods.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

G. B. GREEN,

102 - - Lake-st. - - 102

DEALER AND IMPORTER OF

NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS,

TOYS, PERFUMERIES, BRUSHES, AND CHINA WARE.

ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT

Imported Toilet Goods.

Photographs.

PHOTOGRAPH

Oil Coloring Establishment,

128 South Clark-st., Room 7.

$1.50 108 $1.50

At 108 Lake-st.

"A MAN KILLED by a falling star."

General Notices.

INFORMATION WANTED.

E. F. ADAMS,

MEN WANTED—375 men wanted at

BUFFALO EXCHANGE SALOON,

$2,000,

Toilet Articles.

BEAUTY AND FASHION—Ladies—

EMPRESS EUGENIE'S FAVORITE.

Real Estate.

RESIDENCE ON WABASH-AV.

BORDEN, SPAFFORD & McDAVID,

Boys' Clothing.

SAVE 25 per cent by purchasing

BOYS' CLOTHING

EDWARD LOCKE & CO.'S

Watches and Jewelry.

IMPORTING JEWELERS.

GILES BROTHER & CO.,

No. 142 Lake-st.,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,

American and Geneva

WATCHES,

Comprising Many New and Unique Styles of Cases.

FINE

TIME PIECES,

Set in Gold Bracelets and Finger Rings.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SILVER WARE

AND

Solid Gold Jewelry.

OPERA GLASSES,

FRENCH CLOCKS, RICHLY PLATED WARE, JEWEL CASES, &C., &C. FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

CHRISTMAS GOODS!

HOLIDAY GOODS

BRIDAL PRESENTS!

PRESENTATION GOODS!

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES.

MATSON & HOES.

E. R. WILLIAMS, DEALER IN WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY.

New Publications.

IN PRESS.

"Patriotism of Illinois."

In two volumes, octavo, of over 600 pages each.

By REV. T. M. EDDY, D. D.

Ten Thousand Sets Already Sold

CANVASSING AGENTS WANTED.

[From the Daily Tribune, Chicago.]

CLARKE & CO., Publishers,

80 and 82 Washington-st., Chicago.

Banks and Bankers.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO

Tuesday, January 8th, 1867.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

NOTICE.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,

EDWARD I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Lake and LaSalle-sts., Chicago.

BUYERS AND SELLERS

ISSUE PASSAGE TICKETS

Consignments.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

125 Bags choice Navy and Medium Beans

DRESSED HOGS—Because of the prevailing

Low Rate of Commissions

DRESSED HOGS

Usual Facilities to Shippers.

FOR prompt returns, send your

DRESSED HOGS

DAVID BUEL & CO.,

144 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

Financial.

$12,000

BORDEN, SPAFFORD & McDAVID,

$25,000

TO LOAN,

On Real Estate Security.

Educational.

DYRENFURTH'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

Musical.

CLOSING OUT SALE

OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

PIANOS

AND

PARLOR ORGANS,

At New York Wholesale Prices.

62 DEARBORN-ST.

HOLTEN & WURLITZER.

PIANOS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

STEINWAY

SMITH & NIXON,

H. M. HIGGINS & CO.

PIANO FORTES!

THE H. M. HIGGINS & CO. PIANO

HARMONIC SALESROOMS,

Duplex Elliptic Skirts.

FASHIONS DEMAND

J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRTS.

STANDARD SKIRT

OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts,

FIELD, PALMER & LEITER,

110, 112, 114 and 116 Lake-st., Chicago.

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151 LAKE-ST.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts,

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts,

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts,

Hardware, Stoves, &c.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

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WHOLESALE HARDWARE.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWARE AND TINNERS' STOCK,

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(Adjoining the Briggs House,) CHICAGO.

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PIG IRON.

DEWEY & CO., 27 Kingsbury-st.

Business Cards.

RICE BROTHERS,

269 & 271 East Water-st.,

MILWAUKEE.

CHAS. H. RICE & CO.,

211 & 213 South Water-st.,

CHICAGO.

GEO. McKINNEY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

HAVE REMOVED INTO THEIR NEW OFFICE AND STORE,

No. 12 LaSalle-st.,

Grain, Flour, Dressed Hogs, &c., &c.

O. L. SCHROETER, Dealer in FRESH AND SALT MEAT,

431 STATE-ST., (opposite Police,) CHICAGO.

STORAGE.—The undersigned are prepared to do a

GENERAL STORAGE BUSINESS,

GIBSON, CHASE & CO.

T. L. MORGAN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Farming Lands.

ALL WANTING FARMS—Good Farm

For Sale.

DAMAGED

TO PRINTERS—For Sale—A

NORTHRUP CYLINDER PRESS,

FOR SALE,

ON COMMISSION,

Wines, Liquors, &c.

LONGWORTH'S

WINE HOUSE, CINCINNATI

WEITZEL, HARRIS & CO.,

Meerschaum Pipes.

GENUINE

Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders

Books and Stationery.

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COBB, PRITCHARD & CO.,

83 Lake-st., Chicago,

School and Miscellaneous Books,

JUVENILE AND TOY BOOKS,

Blank and Memorandum Books,

NOTE, LETTER AND CAP PAPERS,

Tissue and Wrapping Papers,

WRITING DESKS,

BACKGAMMON BOARDS

AND PORTFOLIOS,

ENVELOPES,

INKS,

WALL PAPER,

GOLD AND

STEEL PENS,

SLATES, AND

GENERAL STATIONERY.

We have no specialty, but claim to sell ALL classes of Goods, which we keep at all, as low as can be bought in Chicago.

COBB, PRITCHARD & CO.,

83 Lake-st., Chicago.

JUST RECEIVED,

Bradbury's New Golden Trio,

Consisting of the

NEW GOLDEN CHAIN, NEW GOLDEN SHOWER AND NEW GOLDEN CENSER.

Clothing.

PRICES

DOWN!

A

REDUCTION

OF

10 per cent

FROM

REGULAR PRICES,

ON

CLOTHING

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION!

L. DeGRAFF,

Cor. State and Randolph-sts.

$15.00. $15.00. $15.00.

WILL BUY A

BEAVER OVERCOAT,

At SCOTT, DAVISON & CO.'S, 136 Lake-st.

$1, $1, $1, $1, $1, $1, $1, $1,

WILL BUY A

White Merino Shirt or Drawers,

At SCOTT, DAVISON & CO.'S, 136 Lake-st.

Wholesale Cloth Houses

KIMBALL,

STEVENS

& COMP'Y.

WHOLESALE

CLOTH

HOUSE

64 & 66

MICHIGAN-AV.

Patents.

BREAD MIXING AND KNEADING MACHINE—

THE ELASTIC—The only

Perfect Patent Broom.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN

HORSE SHOER.

The American Horse Shoe AND Manufacturing Company.

GARD'S PATENT

BRICK MACHINE.

Pens.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS,

OF THE OLD STANDARD QUALITY.

JOS. GILLOTT & SONS,

No. 91 John-st., New York.

HENRY OWEN, Sole Agent.

Partnership.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

EASTMAN

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

OFFICE, No. 51 CLARK-ST.

There are three editions of the TRIBUNE issued. [illegible]

Terms of the Chicago Tribune: [illegible]

TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1866.

THE STEAMBOAT CANALS.

The question whether the State of Illinois is to have a steamboat canal or canals connecting Lake Michigan with the Upper and Lower Mississippi is rapidly assuming such proportions as will of necessity enforce a direct answer. Certain leading facts are no longer open to discussion. These are:

1. That it is hopeless to expect any pecuniary or other material aid from the United States.

2. That the canals must be constructed by the State.

3. That this can only be done by a specific annual tax until the work is completed.

We invite the attention of the whole people of the State to an examination of what is proposed to be done, what the cost will be, and to the question of comparative taxation. It is proposed to enlarge the Illinois & Michigan Canal from Chicago to Joliet, and make it navigable for the first-class steamboats of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. It is proposed by locks and dams to secure at all times on the Illinois River slack water navigation from its mouth to Joliet or Lockport, capable of floating any sized steamer. This work will cost at the utmost $7,000,000. It is proposed also to construct a canal from LaSalle or Hennepin to the Mississippi River near Rock Island, with a navigable feeder from Dixon. This will cost, all completed, $4,500,000. It will be seen, therefore, that the two works will cost less than $12,000,000. It is proposed to lay an annual tax of two mills upon the taxables of the State, thereby realizing one million of dollars per annum for the work. It is proposed that these works shall be forever the property of the State, and that the tolls shall be regulated by law, and shall not exceed the cost of keeping the canals in order; thus forever providing a safe, cheap and inexhaustible means of transportation of freights to and from the State, and to and from its several parts, by which all combinations of railroad and transportation companies to extort ruinous and oppressive freights can always be defeated. It is proposed to afford the whole country upon the Mississippi the means of moving their produce to and across the State of Illinois, at rates which will leave the producer something for his labor. It is proposed to give to the people of Illinois the means of moving their produce to market, whether at Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Memphis, or New Orleans, without breaking bulk, and at rates not exceeding one-half or one-third of those now paid to railroad transportation companies. It is proposed to establish in this State additional means of transportation, which, belonging to the whole people, will not be under any [illegible] and rule. It must be patent to every man that there is no longer the slightest competition between railroads. For instance, we have four or five railroads which connect the Mississippi River with Chicago. These ought to be competing lines, but they are not; on the contrary they have a union tariff, and they have established territorial lines between their several roads from beyond which they will not accept freights. There is not only no competition in rates of freight, but the public are denied the privilege of a choice of route. Freight must be shipped upon that road to which the territory in which it lies is apportioned by the railroad combination, or not be shipped at all.

The establishment of a canal which will move this freight from Dunleith or Cairo to Chicago, at rates covering merely the expense of keeping the canal in order, is the only means available in the hands of the people to protect themselves from becoming mere operatives of the railroads. If the railroad tariff leaves the farmer but twenty cents a bushel for his corn, or forty cents for his wheat, there is no appeal, no second shop; he must submit to the exaction. But if these canals were in operation he would be under no compulsion to use the railroad; and the canal tariffs being regulated by law, the railroads would have to reduce their charges or have the freight go by the canal. Year after year the volume of freight to be moved is increasing with arithmetical progression. As railroads are extended west of the Mississippi to the Missouri, the State of Iowa alone will double the quantity which must be moved eastwardly. Within a few years the Pacific Railroad and its dozen tributary roads will be pouring into the State the contributions of the great country west of the Missouri. The through freight within three years will occupy all these railroads to their capacity, leaving the producers of Illinois as helpless as to the means of reaching a market as if there were no railroads at all. The canal is independent of the question of freights, an absolute necessity.

We know that demagogues will raise the cry that these canals will create the necessity for a tax that, in addition to existing taxes, will be most oppressive. We invite those interested, especially land-holders, to a few figures.

To raise one million of dollars annually by taxation in this State will require that about $600,000 be collected from the farming lands, and $400,000 from city and town property, personals, etc. There are in this State in round numbers, 200,000 farms of 160 acres each. This tax will therefore amount to about three dollars for each farm of a quarter-section, or about two cents per acre per annum, or an aggregate during the twelve years of twenty-four cents per acre.

Let any farmer compare this tax of two cents per acre per annum with the tax he now pays in the shape of exaggerated freight to the railroads. It is now costs twenty-seven cents to transport one hundred pounds of wheat one hundred miles, and the canal could do the same for ten cents, or compel the railroad to do the same for ten cents, then the farmer is paying a direct tax or bonus to the railroads of seventeen cents upon every hundred pounds of wheat he sends to market. Estimating that each of the 200,000 farms of the State now produce 30,000 pounds, or 500 bushels of wheat and corn, which have to be transported one hundred miles by rail, and the aggregate toll charged by the railroads amounts to $11,016,000. Now, with the canals in operation, and the rate of transportation at ten cents per hundred pounds, the aggregate of the tolls would be $4,080,000, or a direct saving in freights of $7,616,000 per annum. The same calculation will hold good in every other article of produce that is shipped by rail. The difference in freights will not be felt alone in the matter of shipments, but equally so in the matter of return commodities. The steamboat that carries flour, wheat, corn, live stock and horses from Dunleith to Chicago, or New Orleans, will carry back lumber, wagons, agricultural implements, groceries, dry goods, iron manufactures, furniture, salt, and all other articles, at correspondingly reduced freights, thus saving not only the $7,040,000 upon the shipments, but a like amount upon the return freights. The value of wheat at any point in the State may be ascertained by taking from the ruling price in Chicago the cost of transportation. Thus, when wheat is selling at Chicago at $2.00 per bushel, it is worth the same at Dixon, less the freight and commission. The owner of a hundred bushels of wheat at Dixon pays the railroad twenty-seven cents per hundred pounds, or $16.20, for moving that wheat to Chicago; while, if the canal were in operation, he could have it moved either by rail or water for ten cents a hundred, or $6.00 for the whole. Will any man, interested in the moving of even one hundred pounds of freight in each year, object to the payment of a few cents per annum for the purpose of securing not only cheap freights and an enduring protection against monopoly, but an increase of the means of transportation, which are now wholly inadequate to the wants of the State? The difference between the rates of freight charged by the railroads in the absence of any competition by canal, and the rates that would prevail if there were such competition, will amount, upon the single article of corn, to [illegible] the sum each year that will be required for the whole [illegible] the State. If we had the canals and the cheap transportation, the greater part of the excess in freights now paid would go directly to the producer.

Take a farm 250 miles from Chicago. The freight on wheat for that distance is twenty-seven cents per hundred pounds, or even sixteen cents per bushel. Estimating that only one-half of this charge is illegitimate, and the canal would reduce the freights one-half, this [illegible] to the value of each farm [illegible]

to the extent of eight cents per bushel of wheat produced upon it. A farm which would sell at $1.70 per bushel is necessarily increased in value the moment that freights are reduced one-half, and the reduction is added to the price of the wheat produced. If it costs thirty cents a bushel to move wheat to Chicago, the price of the wheat at the farm is necessarily thirty cents lower than it is at Chicago. If the price of wheat here be two dollars a bushel, and another means of transportation be supplied by which the wheat can be moved for fifteen cents, the price of the wheat at the farm is advanced to $1.85, and the value of the farm is increased in a corresponding degree.

We think we have said enough to induce the farmers and merchants of the interior of this State to know that the entire twelve millions of tax they may pay for the construction of these canals will be saved to them in the tolls upon shipments and return freights annually after the canals are completed; and that the productive value of the lands of the State will be enhanced in the proportion of the diminution of tax in the shape of excessive railroad freights. It is impossible to devise a plan of direct benefit to the whole State, and to all its parts, that for a like expenditure will secure such immediate and direct results. At present a vast proportion of the profits upon produce is paid over to the railroads. Build these canals and this profit will be retained in the hands of the producers.

TAXATION AND REPRESENTATION.

A Democratic State Committee, in Indiana, have recently been holding a sort of an inquest upon their party, and have reported their verdict in the shape of a series of declarations of the glorious principles of the defunct. The Chicago *Times* complains that the committee, in its record of the virtues of the deceased, omitted one principle—a cardinal principle, a vital principle—which has been cherished by the Democracy since the foundation of the Government. That principle is said to be "no taxation without representation." There are at this time, according to Democratic theory, fourteen States in which the Democratic party are in the ascendency, and in each of those States the one principle against which they are united is this very principle of representation. No taxation without representation means that no man shall be taxed who is denied representation in the Government by which he is taxed. Representation is that agency by which one man is deputed by a number to act for them. When the law maker is selected by one man, it is an abuse of language to say that he is the representative of the man who has no voice in his selection. A Representative is the agent of those who appoint him, and of no others. Representation implies an authority from those represented; and when an agent is to represent one hundred persons, and when one-third or one-half that number are excluded from any voice in his selection, then he can honestly claim to be the representative only of those who have named him. Representation without the right to choose the representative is a mockery and a fraud, yet that is the representation for which the Democratic party have so long fought, and without which they assert they ought not to be taxed. It was said during the days of the American Colonies, that the Americans were represented by the intelligence and justice of the British people assembled in Parliament. But our fathers did not understand how they could be represented by men from whose selection they were excluded. For nearly eighty years the blacks of the Democratic States were nominally represented in Congress and in the Electoral College, but so far as they had any voice in the selection of those representatives they might as well have been represented in the council of the Kickapoos. With the emancipation of these blacks followed an increase of this kind of representation, where one man selected his own representative and also that of his neighbor, and the Democracy died in a fearful struggle to maintain, not the principle of "no taxation without representation," but representation without the right to choose the representatives. The Democratic party had so degraded itself in the estimation of the people, that it became a principal vital to its existence that the choice of representatives, or in other words the right of voting, should be made an aristocratic privilege, and thus secure to the few the entire representative weight of the whole. It is because that principle of false representation is vital to treason, slavery and special privileges, that ten of these Democratic States refuse to participate in the Union, and prefer to be governed as Territories, by officers appointed by the national authority.

The American people have decided that henceforth representation in this country shall be based upon the number of those represented; and that those only shall be regarded as represented who have an equal voice in the selection of the Representatives. That decision was as fatal to the vital principle of the Democratic party, that it laid down its life; and hereafter the doctrine of representation of the popular will will necessarily include the other, of taxation according to representation.

GENERAL SHERIDAN ON TEXAS AFFAIRS.

General Sheridan, in his recent report, states some very important facts in regard to affairs in Texas. It is evident that the General does not write for political effect; he states what he has to say with the directness and something of the bluntness of a plain soldier. He says that when he went to Texas he found that the Provisional Governor (Hamilton) backed by a small portion of the population, had for his standard of loyalty "abhorrence for the rebellion and glory in its defeat," while his successor, (Throckmorton, the present Governor), had for his standard of loyalty, "pride in the rebellion—that it was a righteous but lost cause, being overpowered by the Federal forces." "Both of these representatives of the civil law, entertaining opposite standards for the loyalty of their subjects," says the General, "I was required to support, and did it to the best of my ability; but it has been embarrassing in the extreme." The statement that the General's task was embarrassing will be readily believed. Governor Hamilton wanted more troops, and declared that the civil law could not be enforced; that freedmen would be killed or driven out of the State without the presence of military support. On the other hand, Throckmorton wants all the troops removed, asserting that the civil law is enforced, and that justice would be done to freedmen, Union men and soldiers, in the courts. "But justice is not done," says the General. Two unarmed soldiers were shot in Benham, about two months ago, without provocation. The grand jury failed to find any indictment against the would-be assassins, but indicted a Federal officer for burglary, because he broke into a house in trying to arrest them.

The General says: "*My own opinion is that the trial of a white man for the murder of a freedman, in Texas, would be a farce.*" The rebel papers, North and South, assert that the rights of the freedmen are as scrupulously guarded by the magistrates as those of the white people. But General Sheridan, who has had very superior opportunities to observe, will doubtless be regarded as better authority than these interested witnesses, who would re-enslave the freedmen to-day, if they had the power. He tells us that the greatest excitement will take place over a white man killed by the Indians, on an extensive frontier, "but over the killing of many freedmen in the settlements, nothing is done."

We thus have it on the highest authority in the Department of the Southwest, that Johnson's so-called "Government" in Texas is a mere farce; that its standard of "loyalty" is glory in the rebellion and grief for the lost cause; that even with a military force present in the State, freedmen are murdered with impunity; that neither Union soldiers, Union citizens or freedmen, can expect justice in the courts, and that the so-called Governor under this misnamed State organization wishes to have what few troops remain taken out of the way forthwith, in order, doubtless, that "justice" may be administered as he and the rebel mob understand it. It is clear that to Congress, and to Congress alone, the loyal population of Texas can look for protection, and that there is no hope that justice will be done until the present disloyal and illegal Government is set aside, and a legal and loyal Government set up in its stead.

THE CABLE DESPATCHES.

The New York press monopolizers have impudently asserted that they paid all but a small fraction of the cost of the Associated Press despatches. Two or three months ago they apportioned the expense of the European cable despatches on the daily papers of the United States. Those despatches at that time cost *five dollars per word* in gold or seven and a half dollars in greenbacks. Fully one-third of these European telegrams are devoted to announcing the arrival and departure of New York steamers, and disasters to New York mercantile sail and steam vessels in all the waters of the old world, being items of special interest to the shipping interests of the port of New York, but of inferior value to the public outside of New York. How did the benevolent and liberal press gang of New York apportion the expense of these costly telegrams? They assessed one full *third* of the total expense to the dailies west of Buffalo; one third to the papers south of New York, and one-third of the balance to the papers of New England and New York outside of the city—modestly reserving to themselves the remainder, or about twenty-three per cent of the whole cost of the European telegrams. Suppose the cable despatches to cost $300,000 per annum in greenbacks, which is about the expense thereof, the Western papers have been made to pay at the rate of $66,666; the papers of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and the South, $66,666; the papers of New England and New York State, $66,333, and the press of the cities of New York and Brooklyn only $44,444. Bear in mind, also, that at least $60,000 worth of the despatches are of small and trifling value to the papers outside of New York City, relating to New York shipping news. This is the way in which the monopolist "ring" bear the heat and burden of the day. We advise the press of the Western press if it was not high time to break up this cut-throat game and have a new deal of the cards?

A TALE OF THREE CITIES.

The newspapers in Columbus and Dayton, Ohio, have resolved that they will not hereafter allow the cities of Cincinnati and Cleveland to pay the principal share of the cost of furnishing them (Columbus and Dayton) the news. Some of the smaller Western papers have manifested a disposition to refuse to allow the journals of Chicago and St. Louis to perform the same office for them; and the papers of Detroit are very resolute in refusing to be helped by anybody.

The tale of three cities is worthy a wonderful one. A conference with any competent telegraph man would disclose the fact that it costs as much to send a given number of words to Dayton as to Cincinnati. Under existing arrangements, however, Cincinnati pays five or ten times as much as Dayton for the regular report. In other words Cincinnati pays for her own report and at least four-fifths of Dayton's. Now, for Dayton to secede from Cincinnati, is like the town poor seceding from the town. Cincinnati will, of course, apply the four-fifths which she has heretofore paid for Dayton, to improving her own reports and securing earlier transmission.

Probably Dayton has been induced to believe that if she will secede from Cincinnati the New York Press Gang will give her the news and pay the telegraph tolls besides, for all time to come; and perhaps Dayton is green enough to believe it. The New York Press Gang cannot manage their own affairs respectably, and in undertaking to regulate those of the Western Press they have got into a dreadful muddle.

COMMISSIONER WELLS.

A Washington despatch says that "the operations of Revenue Commissioner Wells are giving rise to various complaints, and "the doings of the Chief of the Bureau of "Statistics are severely criticised." We have no doubt that the operations of Revenue Commissioner Wells are giving rise to various complaints on the part of the gentry who tried to get three hundred millions of dollars out of the people's pockets last summer, by their swindling Tariff Bill. We are not aware that they are giving rise to complaints in any other quarter.

It is stated also that the doings of the chief of the Bureau of statistics are severely criticised. Statistics are quite as obnoxious to these gentry as the operations of Commissioner Wells. They are as much opposed to statistics as the bats and owls are to light. We trust that the chief of the Bureau will not suspend his "doings" for fear of giving them offence.

☞ The professorial chairs of the so-called Seminary of Learning, at Alexandria, Louisiana, seem to have been appropriated to the charitable and patriotic use of seating broken-down pirates and guerillas, and furnishing them with bread and butter. We have already noted the fact that Raphael Semmes, ex-navy officer, ex-lawyer, ex-editor and ex-pirate has been assigned to the chair of Moral Philosophy—a new professorship, by the way, apparently created expressly for his benefit. Joseph Wheeler, ex-General of rebel cavalry, has also been elected to one of the scientific chairs and will soon report for duty. There is a Military Academy connected with the Seminary, which is in full blast, and under the control of an unmitigated rebel, who, on a recent public occasion, avowed his adherence to the "lost cause" of the South. With the loyalty taught by this Professor, the science of Wheeler, and the moral philosophy of Semmes, we think the Seminary of Learning at Alexandria is a very promising and gay institution.

☞ The Legislature of Tennessee has passed a bill to tender the Hermitage property to the United States, *for the purpose* of establishing a branch of the West Point Military Academy there. If the Government shall not accept the offer, then Governor Brownlow is authorized to sell the property excepting the house and fifty acres of ground. The Hermitage is in a neglected condition, and has been ever since the outbreak of the rebellion.

☞ Hon. Roscoe Conkling is "looming up" as a candidate for the United States Senate in New York. Mr. Conkling is unquestionably the ablest man in the House of Representatives from that State, and he has the virtue of being especially obnoxious to the "Old Man" and his satellites in the neighborhood of Utica.

☞ A Southern paper lays down the novel and startling proposition that the freedmen ought to be paid for their labor, and hazards the opinion that if the planters pay them for the labor they have done this year, it will have a tendency to secure their services during next season. We should not be surprised if such would be the tendency of such an experiment.

☞ The increase in the Republican majority in Michigan over that of 1864, was a round twelve thousand. The Copperhead vote in the late election was almost seven thousand less than McClellan's, while the Republican vote was twelve hundred greater than Mr. Lincoln's.

Spirit of the German-American Press.

The Illinois *Staats Zeitung* of the 5th instant has the following upon the re-admission of Raymond to the Republican party: "It is well known that Mr. Raymond, both by word and act separated himself from the Republican party. He made use of his distinguished talent and skillful pen to fight the battles of Andrew Johnson, took part in the Convention of Southern rebels and Northern Copperheads at Philadelphia, and even composed the address which proceeded from this wigwam.

"But Mr. Raymond has thought better of all this and has turned his face from darkness toward the light. On the evening of the 5th, he took his seat quietly in the Republican caucus, which soon became as uncomfortable as a seat of thorns. As soon as his presence was observed, the question was asked whether Mr. Raymond was a member of the Republican party. Thereupon the caucus constituted itself a court, whose jurisdiction was admitted by the repentant and returning prodigal. He remarked that, although he had attended the Philadelphia Convention, yet he had done so without the slightest feeling of hostility toward the Republican party. In fact, his intention was [illegible] in making it more conservative. He found, however, that that Convention would probably lead to the defeat of the Union party, and for this reason he had abandoned its politics. Since that time he had done all in his power to support the Union caucus, as he approved of the measures which they proposed.

"Several sharp questions were propounded to him and if the answers were satisfactory to some, they made an unfavorable impression on others. The iron-clad Stevens could not comprehend how it was that he was entitled to claim membership with a party which he had forsaken, and Mr. Schenck introduced a proposition that 'no gentleman could honorably and consistently be a member of the Union party and co-operate with them, who approved the address of the Convention at Philadelphia in August.'

"Mr. Bingham moved that the motion be laid on the table, which was adopted by a vote of 86 to 32. The members who voted in Raymond's favor doubtless went on the well-known Bible principle that there was more joy in heaven over one sinner who repents than over ninety and nine just men who need no repentance. For our part, we are glad that Raymond got through by the skin of his teeth.

"Raymond's example will not be without its effect, and many other supports, upon which the incorrigible President, by the grace of Booth, has relied, will soon break beneath him."

The Milwaukee *Herold* of the 6th inst., says, "Congress again stands where it stood twelve months ago, and will probably propose a new plan of reconstruction. Should it do so, it is to be hoped that it will not fall into weakness and inactivity, and make humiliating concessions to the South." The Tennessee *Staats Zeitung* of the 5th inst., says in substance the same.

The St. Louis *Westliche Post* of the 5th hopes "that Congress will begin with avenging the murder of loyal men in the South and providing for their protection in the future."

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Breaking Prairie Out of Season, and the Flax Crop.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

CHAMPAIGN, December 5, 1866.

SOD LAND FOR FLAX.

The culture of flax appears to be the least understood of any of our staple farm crops; for this reason it is not popular. The crop is being sown in season or badly selected, and the seed sown on [illegible] yields, and hence is not satisfactory to the [illegible] cultivator.

In Ireland, where it is sown for the fibre alone, it is sown on very rich land, and from two to three bushels of seed to the acre. The staple is thus made long and firm, suited to the manufacture of fine linen goods. The crop thus grown is pulled just as the seed begins to form, and is of no value. The lint being of more value than the seed crop, the seed is mostly imported from Russia and parts of Germany.

With us the case is different, the seed crop being the most valuable; and unless in the neighborhood of flax mills, is the only one that will pay the cost of culture. One great drawback is a want of general intelligent idea of this crop may be found in the mode of marketing and the general state of the market. The oil mill men have found it difficult to obtain supplies of seed, and, to insure this, have furnished seed and contracted the crop. They have urged farmers to sow on land poorly adapted to the crop, and often out of season. Under such a state of things the crop has been light, and the profit so small that no further effort is made to improve it, and thus the flax crop has the reputation of being uncertain in its results, the yield being generally three to six bushels per acre, though occasionally as high as twenty bushels, and then again a total failure.

Success in farming consists mainly in knowing what crop to sow and when to sow it. In Vermont spring wheat is sown in May, but the prairie farmer who should sow his spring wheat at that season would lose his labor. In the Eastern States flax is sown the first of May on highly manured and thoroughly cultivated land, and produces an average crop of some twelve bushels of seed. This at two and a half dollars a bushel is thirty dollars, but much less valuable than many other crops that can be grown there. [illegible] there any prospect of an improvement. The result is that flax must be grown on the cheap lands of the West or not at all.

We all know that flax must be put on clean rich land, or land free from weeds, and no land is so good for this purpose as sward land, whether of the prairie or timothy, and clover meadow or pasture. Yesterday our neighbor Jones came in to consult in regard to twenty acres of unbroken prairie that had been enclosed for some years, and from which several crops of prime hay had been cut.

"I must have that piece of land broken up; it must be set in orchard next fall, but how to get it in order is the question. Can you help me devise some plan? I do not want it in sod corn, for then the sod will rot and I cannot put it in good condition for the trees. If it had been pastured I would know just what to do with it, but it is wild prairie."

"Well, the thing is easy of solution. Break it up this season."

"Bah! break raw prairie in the fall! nonsense!"

"Listen, and you may think better of it. Break it this fall. Begin to-day if you choose. In the spring, just as the frost is coming out and when you have no other work for your teams, harrow it thoroughly. The frost, sun and air will aid in pulverizing for a week or ten days. This will bring you to about the first day of April, when it will do to sow. Before sowing, harrow again, for this will dry the surface so that the seed can be the better covered. Give the most thorough harrowing, but to do this you need not cross however, for that might turn over some of the sods. After it is harrowed go over the field with a pitchfork and turn all the sods that you find with the grass side up, and then put on the roller and roll the whole smooth if you have to go over it twice. Let us see what will be the cost:

Breaking 20 acres	$75.00
20 bushels seed	60.00
20 days' harrowing and rolling	60.00
6 days' sowing	[illegible]
Cutting	[illegible]
Harvesting, threshing and marketing	170.00
Total	$375.00
Cr. 250 bushels seed	$500.00
Profit	$125.00

"This is five dollars an acre, to say nothing of the better condition of the land. These figures have been often verified in this State, and can be again."

From our window we can see neighbor Jones turning up that long line of furrows with a fifteen-inch plow drawn by three horses driven abreast. He has been here within the last hour, and says that even in these short days he can break one and a half acres a day. The turf is so soft and yielding that the plow runs remarkably easy, much more so than during the hot, dry summer months. Sod land can be broken during open spells in winter, which often occur in February or for the first two or three weeks in spring, but not later, for the flax crop. The points to make are easy sowing and the most thorough harrowing and rolling.

So soon as the crop is harvested the land should be plowed, if for trees, trench or subsoil plowed, if for winter wheat, spring wheat, oats, corn or potatoes, a plowing in the usual manner will do, but the trench plowing will nearly double the crop, and should, if possible, be attended to. The land should not be left until late in autumn or the following spring to be plowed, for then the prairie grass roots that have been kept in check, not all killed, will rapidly recover, while if plowed at the time the flax crop is ripe the turf will be completely subdued and in the best possible condition for the next crop, whatever it may be.

A farmer not a thousand miles distant trench-plowed ten acres last fall and rented it this season for five dollars per acre, and the tenant made over fifty dollars per acre profit on it. All of the unbroken prairie in the Northwest might be broken up in autumn, and sown to flax and other crops to much better advantage than to break in summer. The days of summer breaking, with the long line of teams, is nearly over, and the old twenty-four-inch plows are rusting in the corners of the fences and at the roadsides. It is only a relic, which has had its day, and now gives place to a more convenient mode of culture. Farmers pay a high price for summer breaking, when the same work could be done with their own teams at a comparative season of leisure. In the fall the turf is easily broken, but as it requires more labor to harrow in the seed, nothing is gained save that the labor is done at a time when it costs less. There is another gain: the farm work is more evenly distributed throughout the year. Much of the unbroken prairie has been so thoroughly pastured that the turf is rotten and can be plowed late in fall or early spring. Near here is a corn field, one of the best in the county, which last year was open prairie. This was broken last April and cultivated the same as old land.

A large number of farmers are at this date breaking up prairie for corn and flax for next season. The practice is comparatively a new one, but has been sufficiently tested to prove its value. RURAL.

FROM BOSTON.

Thanksgiving—The Weather and the Price of Turkeys—Art Matters—A New Painting, a New Artist, and a New Gallery—Literary News—The Atlantic for the New Year—Free Bathing Facilities—Statistics of the Boston Baths.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

BOSTON, December 3, 1866.

THANKSGIVING.

The venerable New England festival, now national in its observance, passed off as usual with general quietness, and individual feasting and enjoyment. A very small fraction of the community went to church; many in the country devoted the leisure of the holiday to a shooting match or a game at ball, and in the city visited the theatres; and very nearly every one, of whatever age, sect or condition, sat down at some hour of the afternoon to a banquet of unusual abundance, and including a greater or less number of rare dainties on his bill of fare. The day was exceptional throughout this section in regard to weather, and will be long remembered as the warmest Thanksgiving within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The New Englander is used to deep snow drifts and biting cold on his annual feast day; but Thursday last was like early June, and overcoats were left at home and doors and windows thrown open, and clothing, seasonable according to the almanac, was most uncomfortable. The occasion was signalized by an odd financial operation, too, in a rise in the price of turkeys, on the evening before, by a concerted movement of the provision dealers, to the enormous rate of forty-five cents a pound. Many people were victimized; but so many fowls were left on the hands of the marketmen that those whose household arrangements enabled them to postpone the purchase of their birds till the last moment, Thursday morning, secured them for a reduction of thirty per cent.

ART MATTERS.

The artists have been home long enough to begin to send forth new pictures from their studios, and the art season is just commencing. We have added a new gallery to the number already prosperously maintained here, making four in all. The last one is the finest in the city; it occupies one of the new stores on Tremont street, fronting the Common, in the region until lately sacred to dwelling houses, and is a part of the establishment of a firm of French gentlemen dealing wholly in foreign goods, such as bronzes, engravings, photographs, books and articles of *vertu*; and is arranged with such taste as to seem a glimpse of fairy-land, or a glimpse of Paris, which to a Yankee born and bred, is substantially the same thing.

This new gallery was of course visited by large numbers of our art-loving people during last week, the first of its existence; and all seemed greatly struck with a painting by a new artist on exhibition there. The painter is quite a young man named Frizzell, whom his friends, including some of our first painters who ought to be our best critics, consider a genius in embryo. The picture is an illustration of the poem called "Snow," supposed to be the utterance of a despairing woman, which has been widely circulated by the newspapers generally, and printed, I believe, by the Chicago TRIBUNE among the rest. It is entitled "The Fall of Purity," and the design consists simply of a single figure, life-size, of a woman once lovely, still beautiful, but wearing the indelible marks of wretchedness and degradation, standing poorly clad in the drear snow storm, with the cheerless neighborhood of the city, rather suggested than represented, in the background. Its features of excellence are such as cannot be described, and hardly imagined, until the picture is seen; but it needs no study to detect them. The imaginative power, the freedom of drawing, combined with delicacy of treatment, the genuine poetic spirit, are apparent at the first sight of the canvas; and the picture has that irresistible fascination which representations of sadness and tragedy in any art alone possess

to the highest degree, which compels attention, and which increases with time, and is not destroyed by familiarity.

Mr. Rand, one of our best landscape artists, who has spent the summer in the West, and chiefly near the headwaters of the Mississippi, is at home again, and busy in his studio, with a [illegible] orders mortgaging his entire time for the winter; and most of our other [illegible] the first class are [illegible] and constantly occupied.

Mr. Bellows, a New Yorker, who finds most approving [illegible] here, has quite a number of pictures on exhibition in the city now, and among them a notable one set of twelve small pictures of American scenery, portraying each the characteristics of one of the months of the year, which have all been sold together, and will make a rare adornment for some one soon.

LITERARY.

The prosperous time of the booksellers is the dull season of the others; and while the press teems with holiday gift books [illegible] actually any [illegible] the purchasers are [illegible] counter. Even the magazines are [illegible] and the December number of the *Atlantic* is a good specimen of what a magazine should not be. This is only because the editors are reserving their good things for the beginning of the year, however, for the January issue will be one of the most interesting ever issued. Longfellow, Bryant, Whittier, Emerson and Lowell will have poems, the latter a comic [illegible] is a new vein. Holmes begins his new novel; Bayard Taylor has a Quaker story, and Mr. Parton has one of his most lively papers on Henry Ward Beecher and his church. With such brilliancy as this in the fixed stars of the periodical firmament, the *Northern Lights* and the other new aspirants for favor will have to be bright indeed to outshine it.

FREE BATHING FACILITIES.

The free public baths which became last summer a Boston institution, were talked of widely by press and public elsewhere, and it was evident to those who looked at the matter from a distance, as well as to us here, that the project thus inaugurated was an excellent one, destined to become a permanency here and to find disciples in other cities. The committee of the municipal legislature entrusted with the matter have just made a report, summing up their labors for the present season, which is before me. The original appropriation was $10,000 for the establishment of suitable places for salt water bathing during the summer months. Six places were established—three in the harbor, one in the "South Bay," and two in the Charles River, one near each of the localities [illegible] and construction of each bathing house erected by private enterprise in other cities were visited, after the usual municipal fashion. All were opened to the public early in June, with regulations assigning different hours of the day to male and female bathers and prohibiting profanity, whistling, etc. The public at once thronged to the baths in such numbers as to impede the thoroughfares in the vicinity; but a routine was soon established so as to give all equal chances and the least possible delay. An additional $10,000 was found to be necessary, and was appropriated early in July. The unusual healthfulness of the city—only fifty-seven deaths occurring the first week in July in a population of 200,000—was thought to be in some measure attributable to the baths. Inquiries were soon made from other cities desirous of following the example of Boston, St. Louis especially making a formal application for information in regard to the plan and working of the baths.

The baths were open from June 1 to October 1. The total number of baths given was 433,690, classified as follows: men, 100,913; boys, 280,941; women, 14,050; girls, 37,786. Towels were hired by the bathers at three cents each, to the number of 6,819, the great majority bringing their own towels. The whole cost of the baths to December 1st, was $17,404, making the average cost of each bath given, a little over four cents, with the buildings, etc., still on hand for another season. Female bathers were required to furnish and wear bathing dresses, and the committee recommend that separate and independent facilities for the two sexes be henceforth provided. It should be noted that some of the most expensive bathing houses were the least used, so that the average cost of baths in the most popular localities was only two cents each. REVERE.

Raymond on the Stool of Repentance.

No backslidden Methodist brother who professed contrition and asked for readmission to the Church, was ever brought down on his marrow bones so low as H. J. Raymond in the Republican caucus, or received so severe an admonition from the elders and deacons for his past offences as that caucus administered to the "little villain" of the New York *Times*, who deserted his party last summer and sojourned for a season with Andy Johnson, ungodly Copperheads and unrepentant rebels. Poor Raymond is down in the valley of Humiliation, covered with sackcloth and ashes. If he gives evidence of sincere repentance, by supporting all the measures of the Radicals—including impartial suffrage and reorganization of the rebel South—we think he ought to be forgiven and taken back into membership. But if he don't fully work up to the articles of Radical faith, he should be placed on a back seat until he brings forth works meet for repentance.

The following account of the scene in the caucus is a rather fuller description than was furnished by our Washington reporter:

RAYMOND CALLED TO ACCOUNT.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, rose from his seat, and looking around, remarked that he saw a gentleman present who had played a conspicuous part in the Philadelphia Convention. [Great excitement.] He meant Mr. H. J. Raymond, of New York. He moved that he be requested to withdraw. [Applause.]

Mr. Raymond immediately and excitedly jumped up and commenced in a very nervous manner to give an explanation of what he evidently regarded as a very serious accusation against him. He said he was here as a Union man. [Applause, mingled with "hear," then a derisive laugh.] He claimed to be as good a Union [Laughter.] He desired to continue in the Union party. [More laughter.] And he would remain in the Union party, God being his helper. [Applause.]

Mr. Schofield, of Pennsylvania, moved that the question be referred to Mr. Raymond himself. Union party he had to himself to determine. If he honestly believed himself a member of that party, he might remain. [I will not withdraw.]

Thad. Stevens lifted himself stiffly out of his chair, cast a withering glance at Raymond, and everybody laughed in anticipation of something funny. He said he could not consent to let John Jones sit into the Republican caucus. The friends of Johnson Republicans was excluded long ago, and he believed if he now sees his error. [Applause.] But, said he, if I had good reliable evidence of heartfelt repentance from Mr. Raymond, I might take him on trial, but could not take him into full fellowship for a while; but if I had his word, backed by reliable testimony, I should be willing to take him on probation. [Laughter.]

Mr. Darling, of New York, came to the relief of his colleague, and testified that Mr. Raymond had given a hearty support to Fenton for Governor. He thought the Republican party had better retain him.

A member rose to inquire if Raymond hadn't supported Fenton in one column and Johnson in another in his paper.

Mr. Morris, of New York, pitched into Raymond in heavy style, but concluded by saying that he agreed with Stevens as to taking him in on giving evidence of repentance.

Mr. Hale said he was in the same boat with Raymond; therefore he felt an interest in his fate, and hoped they would deal leniently with an erring brother.

A member growled out, "Nary." "Guilty." "Put him out."

Mr. Cook, of Illinois, said the National Executive Committee had declared Mr. Raymond's place vacated, and not a man in it. He had left the party and could not go back. [While the discussion was going on a few caucus gathered in one of the aisles to consider whether it was best to take Mr. Raymond to task about the $25,000 he had in his possession belonging to the Union party, but it was finally concluded not to say anything about it.]

Mr. Raymond again took the floor, slightly annoyed. He said the caucus might do as it pleased. It could not drive him from acting with the Union party. [Applause.] He went into the Philadelphia Convention, he said, to save the Union party. [A voice—"The hell you did!"] It was a convention of citizens. [A voice—"Rebel citizens."] He did all he did there to save the Union party at his State.

Thad. Stevens rose and asked Raymond this question: "Was not that an Andy Johnson convention?"

Mr. Raymond replied: "I did not think so when I first went into it. I found it out afterward, and then I quit."

Mr. Lawrence asked Raymond if he did not write the address of that convention. ["Put him out."]

The previous question was called, and on Mr. Schofield's motion, it was sustained, by yeas 39, nays 23.

Mr. Raymond rose to another explanation, amid great laughter at his manifest pertinacity.

Mr. Stevens did not give him a chance to go on with his explanation, but wounded him again with this question: "Do you still adhere to the address of that Convention?"

Mr. Raymond—I do, according to my interpretation. [This was followed by cries of "Put him out."]

Stevens again asked, "Do you, according to the usual interpretation of language, adhere to that address?"

Raymond, very much excited—Yes, sir, I do. [Cries of "Put him out," louder than ever.]

A vote was here taken, and Schofield's resolution; leaving the matter to Raymond and his conscience, was adopted by a small majority.

Mr. Latham, of West Virginia, having voted, Mr. Stevens objected, saying that Mr. Latham had changed to a Conservative.

Mr. Schenck offered a resolution that no gentleman can honorably retain his position in the Union party who still adheres to the address put forth at Philadelphia. [Great excitement and the devil to pay.]

Mr. Bingham moved to lay Mr. Schenck's resolution on the table.

Mr. Schenck asked the caucus to hold on till he could get a copy of that address, and read a few extracts from it. He hunted round for a while, but had to give it up, as he could not get a copy anywhere in the hall.

The yeas and nays were demanded on Bingham's motion, and Schenck's resolution was tabled by yeas 86, nays 32.

The Sycamore Bank Failure.

[From the Sycamore True Republican, Nov. 28.]

One of the most remarkable features of the failure is, that while almost all our business men have long doubted the solvency of the bank, they have gone on doing business with it without regard to this suspicion. Among the large losers by this stoppage, we see the name of one of our business men, who last spring assured the writer that the bank could not possibly last through the year, but must go under before winter. The fact is, that being the only bank in the place, it was inconvenient to do business without its aid. There was great danger from burglars, in keeping money on hand—the bank vaults were admirably constructed, a perfect safeguard against burglars or fire—there was no other opportunity to purchase exchange. Mr. E. T. Hunt, its cashier and principal manager, was a very clever fellow, genial, social, and always liberal, a very pleasant man to deal with. So all went on, hesitating to withdraw their accounts, yet all more or less uneasy.

The general public had confidence in the bank, from the connection with it of Messrs. James H. Beveridge, its President, and W. J. Hunt, its Vice-President. These gentlemen were known to be wealthy, and few stopped to inquire how they were responsible for the liabilities of the institution. It now turns out that Mr. Beveridge had only one share ($100), just enough to allow his name to be used as President. Mr. W. J. Hunt says he does not know how many shares he owns, but thinks it is three. The remainder was all in the hands of Mr. E. T. Hunt. We understand that each stockholder is personally liable to its creditors of the bank for twice the amount of his stock. It is probably a very bad failure. The general impression is [illegible] E. T. Hunt personally [illegible]

while their assets will be comparatively small.

What has become of the money? This is the question that excites the greatest interest and curiosity. The ship goes down when no financial storm is raging, and no great losses have occurred. Have they quietly taken our money, sailed it away for their own use, and then failed for the purpose of saving it? We know not how this will turn out. Its President is, and has been for years past, in Springfield. He Vice President says he knows very little about it. The Cashier has as far as can positively stated the failure, unable to carry alone, or to give any reasons, even and thought it should come [illegible] he will soon be able to make his deposition and give them an explanation. Meantime, without any special information about it, we venture the surmise that the following schedule of losses and expenditures will partially account for the disappearance of the assets of the institution:

In the first place, by the unexpected withdrawal of Mr. Hamilton from the concern many years ago, about $12,000 was taken from its capital. Then by the losses in the depreciation of the currency in [illegible] "stump-tail times," nearly $20,000 was sunk; for they acted in that trying time most honorably and fairly, their depositors who gave them time the full face of their deposits. Then about $9,000 was lost in two speculations in wool, $2,400 was lost in a broom-corn speculation, $3,000 in oil lands, $3,000 in Wall street speculation in Boston water-power stock. Then about $6,000 was invested in two dwelling houses and improvements, $5,000 in furniture, etc. Besides this, if correct, would account for $63,000 lost during all this time they have brought by lavish private expenditures to build up a fortune for wealth which their profits did not really warrant. It is probable that the President, who is also State Treasurer, may have contributed in some legitimate way to the funds of the bank some aid which he was obliged to withdraw as the end of his term of office drew near, and that this hastened the final catastrophe which long been inevitable, unless by some stroke of good fortune, some lucky speculation, its assets should be largely increased.

A CHURCH DIFFICULTY.

Disagreement in the Pittsburgh Lutheran Church—The Matter Before the Court.

[From the Pittsburgh Commercial, December 5.]

A difficulty has arisen between the members of the First English Lutheran Church, in this city, which promises to be the cause of considerable litigation. The disagreement appears to be in consequence of some action taken in reference to the connection of the Synod of Pennsylvania, composed of ministers seceding from the General Synod of the Lutheran Church. Those members of the church in favor of connecting themselves with the Synod of Pennsylvania are headed by Messrs. William Lang and B. Becker, while Messrs. Jacob Newmeyer, Adam Weaver and Paul Seibert represent those opposed to a severing the relation with the General Synod. On the evening of the 21st [illegible]

[illegible] possession of the keys of the church, in consequence of which the congregation had been debarred from the privilege of using the building for religious or congregational purposes. As a demand made by Messrs. Lang and Becker for the surrender of the keys to the sexton was refused by Mr. Newmeyer, proceedings in equity were commenced, and on the 30th of November Messrs. Kuhn and Shiras, attorneys for the former, filed a bill setting forth their complaints at length. The plaintiffs in their bill claim to have been legally elected Trustees, and as such have charge of the house of worship and other buildings belonging to the church. They further complain that after the congregation had left the church on the evening of the 21st of November, Jacob L. Newmeyer fraudulently and surreptitiously obtained possession of the keys of the building, and he and others confederating with him, called down the windows to prevent [illegible] by that means; that Adam Weaver, a trustee, refused to unite with them in demanding the possession of the keys from Newmeyer; that they believe he is conniving with him to retain possession of the same, and thus exclude the congregation from the customs and rightful use of the church. The complainants deny expressly that Newmeyer, or those confederating with him have any authority for interfering, and aver that his conduct is contrary to the rules and regulations of the church, and calculated to provoke a breach of the peace, as well as to bring contempt and reproach upon the good name of the church. The complainants therefore pray for a decree declaring that Newmeyer has no lawful right to interfere with them in the exercise of their legal functions, and directing him to return the keys forthwith. They also pray for a preliminary injunction, and a final injunction against Newmeyer, Weaver, and others combining with them, from interfering with complainants' lawful custody and control of said church building, or from preventing its use by the congregation.

The hearing of the motion for a preliminary injunction was fixed for yesterday, before Judges Hampton and Williams, of the District Court, at which time Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Mellon, counsel for the defendants, filed an answer to the complainants' bill. The defendants, Paul Seibert, Adam Weaver and J. S. Newmeyer, aver that they are members of the Church Council, and, as such, under the constitution of the same, have entire control over the temporal affairs of the church. They further aver that the complainants, "and other disaffected and schismatic persons," are endeavoring to sever the connection of the church from the "General Synod," under which it was incorporated, and to form a connection with the Synod of Pittsburgh, a "schismatic and disaffected body," contrary to the express provisions of the constitution and by laws. The complainants have, contrary to the provisions of the same law, elected, as far as they could elect, a pastor not connected with the General Synod. That it was to prevent the use of the church for the ratification of the illegal proceedings of the meeting of the 21st of November, for which a meeting had been called on the 5th instant that the keys were taken. But they emphatically deny that they took them fraudulently or surreptitiously. They further aver that at the meeting referred to, action was taken making vital and important departure from the simple form of worship, recognized and established by the General Synod. In order to show this departure more fully, the defendant asked more time, and the Court accordingly fixed Saturday, December 15th, for a hearing on the motion for injunction.

In the meantime the Court directed that the keys be placed in the hands of Thomas S. Lane, as custodian of the Court, under whose direction the church shall be opened and closed for the usual meetings of the congregation, and at the request of either complainants or respondents, until the question as to the legal right of either party to them is settled.

STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS.

The Organized System of Robbery on the New York Central Railroad—Curious and Important Revelations.

[From the Utica Herald, December 5.]

The trial of the two Getmans and Mrs. Kimberly, at Johnstown, Fulton County, has resulted in their conviction of the crime charged—that of receiving goods stolen from the New York Central Railroad. So important and curious were some of the revelations of this trial, that we given a summary of the operations which led to them.

During the last two and a half years, the New York Central Railroad Company have had a large amount of freight stolen from their cars. The evil became at length so intolerable that great efforts were made to detect the thieves and bring them to justice. But so adroit and carefully covered up were their operations, that they were able to defy detection, and the robberies went on with impunity. At length, about a year ago, the railroad company called into requisition the services of the New York Detective Police.

When the detectives took hold of the case, there was no clue for their guidance. They travelled the entire distance from Albany to Buffalo and back, many times before it was possible to form an opinion as to what points stealing was going on. From much general observation, and the reports of his subordinates, assigned to the task of watching, Mr. Scott became satisfied that Utica and Rome were the two principal places, at or near which, the robberies were conducted. This great point being assured, by vigilance and shrewdness, the whole mode of operating was discovered, and eventually brought to light. The through freight cars on the train from New York and Albany to Buffalo, are not disturbed, of course, at way stations. It was to these, therefore, that the thieves confined their attention. Two independent gangs were engaged in this business, one belonging to Utica, the other to Rome. They had different systems of operation. That of the Utica gang appears to have been to secretly get aboard the train at Herkimer, about fifteen miles below Utica, while it stopped for wood and water. False keys admitted them to the freight cars, whose doors they closed again, and so their entrance remained undiscovered, even by those who kept watch on the train. They then selected such goods as they desired, and, this accomplished, would throw them out while the cars were in motion, generally about two miles below Utica. Remaining in the cars till they slacked up on approaching this city, the thieves would then, after closing and locking the door, jump off and walk back to the point at which the goods had been tumbled out. Boxes were broken open, if necessary, and their contents thrown into the river, and the goods carried off for sale. At the trains usually reached Utica after dark, the thieves got themselves and their booty away without detection. It was found at length by the vigilant detectives, that parties in Johnstown were receivers of most of these stolen goods, the remainder being carried chiefly to Cohoes or Troy. With such system and regularity was their business carried on, that the railroad thieves used actually to pick out such goods as their receivers desired, as if supplying an honest market. The dainty rogues have been known to enter the cars several nights in succession, break open cases, and finding nothing to suit their customers, nail up the cases again, leave them unharmed and wait patiently until another night should bring merchandise more in their line of business at Johnstown. To this latter town, the attention of Mr. Scott and his men became directed. Several suspicious characters were found, among them, the three just arrested. Daniel and Ezra Getman (brothers) were found to have been receivers of this stolen freight for about two years, the former selling the goods out of his store, for he was a merchant of the town, the latter from his house, where he lived with Mrs. Kimberly, a lady of about forty summers, who has been connected with thieves for a quarter of a century. One John Piatts, an Italian, was discovered to be a go-between for the thieves and the Getmans, and about a year ago the detectives arrested him, listened the crime upon him, and he was sentenced to imprisonment for three years [illegible] Getmans and Mrs. Kimberly were all arrested by the Detective Agency, assisted by Sheriff Oliver, Getman and Miller of Johnstown, in May last. A large quantity of goods stolen [illegible] were found in their possession [illegible] in Dan. Getman's store, more still in Ezra's house, but the largest portion of his [illegible] the town of Bleecker, sixteen miles back from Johnstown. Long before the arrest, the detectives knew perfectly well that these parties were receiving stolen goods, but they waited patiently till the case was made out in a workmanlike fashion, and goods received that could be identified. But while the accomplices were captured, the railroad thieves had also been tracked out. All of the Utica gang have been arrested by the detectives, two of them, Phillips and Leary, have been sentenced, and the rest have not yet had their trials.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Explosion of Nitro-Glycerine.

[From the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat, Dec. 5.]

Yesterday morning an explosion occurred in the tunnel now being excavated through the rock on the west side of the Upper Genesee Falls. The explosion was heard about five o'clock, and the concussion was felt by persons living half a mile from the place. Men have been working in this tunnel for some time past, and have lately introduced nitro-glycerine for the purpose of blasting the rock. They had progressed a distance of some two hundred and seventy feet into the bank, and worked night and day, employing two gangs of men—one for night and the other for day work. The names of those who were at work on Monday night are James Reddington, Thomas McNarton, Alexander Mann and James Dolan. Early yesterday morning a powder blast was fired. The men retreated as usual to the mouth of the tunnel, and stood there to await the explosion of the blast. About fifty feet from the place of the blast a tin can lined with plaster of Paris, containing about twenty-five pounds of the compound of nitro-glycerine, was placed in a cavity on one side of the tunnel. Many men did not pass before the explosion took place, not only of the powder, but also of the nitro-glycerine, driving wheel-barrows, planks and every movable article inside the tunnel, besides pieces of rock, toward its mouth. The men standing there received the tremendous force of the air and the pieces of wood and rock, knocked senseless to the ground, one of them being lifted and thrown near eight feet from where he was standing to the very edge of the precipice. It is unaccountable how the men escaped going over the precipice, as pieces of plank, ladders and other things used on the work were carried right over their heads and down the awful height, which is fully fifteen feet from the entrance of the tunnel.

Some time elapsed before the men were got out of the tunnel, which had to be done by means of ropes. They were immediately conveyed to their several homes and physicians called to attend them. Mr. McNarton was found to be the most seriously injured, and after suffering for a time from internal injuries he died at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. He lives on Mill street and leaves a wife and child to mourn his loss. Dr. Moore attended him. Reddington did not suffer so severely. His face and side are much bruised, but there is no other injury to speak of, unless he is bruised internally. Dr. Mann was also called to attend him. Alexander's slight contusions on his face and body, but not enough to prevent his speedy recovery.

The cause of this accident cannot be attributed to anything but the powder-blast, notwithstanding the can containing the nitro-glycerine was situated at a distance of fifty feet. Mr. McConnell, the foreman on the work, states that the men had orders to repair to the platform above the entrance of the tunnel, but they neglected to do so, and consequently suffered. Mr. McConnell was not on the work at the time owing to his child being sick. Had he been there he would doubtless have warned the men of their danger.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

A Man Cut to Pieces With an Axe.

[From the Nashville Press and Times, December 5.]

A terrible tragedy occurred on Monday night at Kingston Springs, which has thrown the community there into a fever of intense excitement. An old gentleman named N. G. White, extensively engaged in the lumber business, he owning in whole or in part three saw-mills, has been living for some time in a small house near one of these mills. Being an old bachelor, he had engaged a house-keeper to superintend his home affairs, and she occupied one of the rooms in the building, three negro employés living in a shanty near the residence. Excepting these five persons, no other remained on the premises at night. The old gentleman had spent the evening in posting his books, which business he quit at eleven o'clock, and started to go to bed. Just as he opened the door leading from the dining-room where he was, into his sleeping apartment, a man armed with an axe sprang upon him, and felled him with the poll of the same. Afterwards he horribly mangled the body of his victim with the edge of the same weapon. The murderer then escaped from the building. By the shriek of Mr. White and the succeeding noise, aroused the sleeping negroes and some of the neighbors. The party immediately proceeded to the house, and discovered the lifeless remains of the murdered man weltering in his blood. We have not learned whether the perpetrator of the deed has been arrested, but he is ascertained to be a man named Patterson. Mr. White is believed to have had considerable sums of money on his person, and a desire to secure this prize is surmised to have been the motive for the cold-blooded crime, as the victim is not known to have had any violent and unreasonable enemies capable of such a vengeance. A messenger was dispatched to this city yesterday, to procure a coffin for the mutilated remains.

FENIANA.

S. J. Meany in Liverpool—Where is Stephens?—Reward Offered for Him—The Case of Captain Murphy.

The Dublin correspondent of the New York *World* gives the following late Fenian items:

S. J. MEANY IN LIVERPOOL.

The following appears in a Dublin paper, copied from the Liverpool *Mercury*: [illegible]

[illegible]

"They that stand high have many blasts to shake them."

"President" Roberts and others issued slanderous "cards;" stupid and unfounded imputations were made in regard to the misappropriation of Fenian funds, but no doubt Mr. Meany fully exculpated himself. Amid the clamor of rival factions Mr. Meany retired for a time from public notice. Probably he was disgusted with the empty vaporing in which the leading Fenians are wont to indulge, and disappointed at the raids which some of their number had planned. Whatever may have been the cause, Mr. Meany withdrew from among his fellow Senators, and suddenly appeared in Liverpool. The arrival of so distinguished a gentleman has been the cause of considerable apprehension. Timid people were almost frightened out of their wits at the notion that a real Fenian Senator having come to the town and taken up his abode among them. The operations of the Brotherhood have of late been a source of great uneasiness to the Government. It is to be hoped that Mr. Meany's arrival will not be the cause of increased apprehension. We understand that he has told some friends that he is now [illegible] the Fenians, and treats their movements with derision. [illegible] Meany's visit [illegible] General Dix. He has already been [illegible] by Detective Inspectors Carlisle and Horn, but his liberty has not been interfered with. We hope he has come on a mission of peace; that he has discovered that the game is worth neither the sword; that the day for Ireland's freedom has not [illegible] and that henceforth we shall be [illegible] to respect that freedom and protection which the institutions of England afford even to those who have plotted against her.

WHERE IS STEPHENS?

From being whispered amongst Fenian circles, this inquiry has spread through the masses, and now the Government anxiously asks it, and looks for an answer. That he is expected here is certain, from the following notice having been sent to the various police offices throughout the country:

NOTICE—ONE THOUSAND POUNDS REWARD.

DUBLIN CASTLE, November 2.

Whereas, One James Stephens, lately escaped from Richmond Bridewell, in this city, having been convicted of high treason [illegible] against her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, and the peace and prosperity of this realm; and whereas it is understood that he intends returning to Ireland for the continuance and furtherance of his atrocious designs, or has already effected a landing at some point on Irish soil,

A reward of one thousand pounds is hereby offered to any person or persons who shall arrest the said James Stephens, or shall afford such information to the proper authorities as shall lead to his arrest.

(Signed) ABERCORN.

God save the Queen.

From this it appears evident that James Stephens is expected, and this expectation is largely indulged in by the disaffected here. Though sundry imputations have been cast on his sincerity by the English and American press, the mass of the people here still believe in him, and, though I dread it, I am perfectly satisfied he would quickly have plenty of followers. Should he deceive his countrymen in their hope, I fear me much the efforts of England toward the crushing out of Irish nationality will be all but accomplished. What Ireland, down-trodden and oppressed for so long a time has wanted, has been a leader. It is of little use to her if the mass of her people be dissatisfied and hateful of English rule. Without a strong mind to organize this mass of disaffection, nothing is capable of accomplishment. Stephens asserts he has done this, and thus the inquiry where is he?

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN MURPHY.

Some months since an American officer, Captain Murphy, while visiting Ireland, was arrested. No evidence of his connection with Fenianism could be procured even by the most industrious English detectives, though possessed of the useful accessories in their trade of spies and informers. This was unpleasant for the Government, and as it seemed unwilling to release him, a case of desertion from the English army was trumped up against him. A sergeant in one of the infantry regiments swore positively to the man having enlisted in the year 1859 in Tethard, County Tipperary, and shortly after deserting from the same. He was further sent to the regiment by several private soldiers. [illegible] Captain Murphy proved positively that he left Ireland when only six years of age, and had not returned [illegible] until a few months since. Notwithstanding this, Murphy was incarcerated in the military barracks at Arbor Hill, and has not since been released. This is about the most disgraceful act of the Irish Executive that has occurred for some time. I am not aware even that Murphy had any possible connection with the Fenians, nor is it likely, [illegible] All this has occurred openly, and yet I am positively assured that no efforts whatever have been made by the American Consul, West, for procuring his release.

FIRE IN OIL CITY.

Three Lives Lost—A Heart-Rending Scene.

OIL CITY, December 3, 1866.

On Sunday evening last, as the people were returning from church, they were summoned, by the startling cry of fire, to witness a scene that beggars description. In the lower part of the city, along the railroad track, are a number of frame shanties, occupied by poor Irish families. A short distance from there, on the hillside, was a neat little house, owned and occupied by John Donovan, a respectable and industrious man. The family consisted of John Donovan, his wife and father, an aged man, nearly one hundred years old, two boys, and a boarder named Carrigan. Donovan has been engaged in boating oil on the creek, and a few days previous to the fire had drawn from the bank $1,700, the accumulation of years of hard labor. This he deposited in a wooden box, placed in his room, intending to use it on the following day. The family retired early in the evening, leaving a lamp burning on the table, awaiting the return of the wife, who had gone to visit a sister. It is supposed that the lamp was upset by a cat; but in a few minutes, and before the sleeping inmates were aroused, the house was in flames. Donovan jumped out of the window with his son in his arms. The old man succeeded in making his escape, but returned again for the other child, and perished in the flames. The young man Carrigan, and the other son, a boy eleven years old, were burned to death in their beds. Soon the roof fell in, and the house was a smouldering ruin.

It was here that a scene was witnessed, that made the stoutest hearts quail, and eyes fill with tears. The mother had returned, found her home in flames and her darling boy and aged parents burning to death before her eyes. A wild yell, a low muttered moan, and reason had left her. The husband clasped the poor wife in his arms, and while the crowd gathered around, preventing them from rushing into the flames, they groaned as if their poor hearts were breaking. While they were still so present the [illegible] the child rolled down at their feet. It was carefully carried to a neighbor's house, and when the fire was subdued the other charred bodies were gathered together.

This sad event has cast a gloom over our community. That the family who but a few hours before had retired, expecting to make an early start with their boats in the morning, but so suddenly met with such a horrible death, is indeed very sad. Nothing was saved. The money was also lost.

Bloody Encounter in a Baggage Car—Two Men Assault Each Other with Knives and Pistols—Both Horribly Lacerated.

[From the Nashville Banner, December 4.]

We learn that on Saturday night last, a bloody recontre took place between two men in the baggage car of a passenger train on the Nashville & Decatur Railroad. The difficulty started in a passenger coach and was the result of a dispute in regard to the quality of the whiskey each carried. Both were probably more or less intoxicated.

The conductor ordered them to leave the car if they wanted to settle the matter, and not to be disturbing the balance of the passengers.

The two then repaired to the baggage car, and after pacing off the proper distance, wheeled, and at a given signal fired their pistols. Neither of them appeared to be hurt after the shots.

At that moment the only light in the car, which shone from a lantern held by the person who gave the signal, went out suddenly, and the duelists then grasped their knives and sprang upon each other like tigers, cutting and slashing at a fearful rate. They are both probably dead, or, if living, terribly lacerated.

Our informant did not learn the result of the affair, or the names of the parties. The noise of the swiftly-moving train deadened the sound of the bloody conflict, and it is probable that very little is known about it.

Difficult Surgical Operation.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel, December 1.]

We have just learned that a most remarkable surgical operation was performed a few days since, in this city, by Surgeon General E. B. Wolcott, upon Mr. J. H. Paine, brother of General H. E. Paine, who has been suffering from an abscess in the left lung for nearly five years. The operation being a very difficult one, from the fact that there was no appearance at the surface indicating the exact location of the disease. An opening was first made [illegible] satisfactory results when an incision was made [illegible] side, between the eighth and ninth ribs, with complete success. Surgeon Wolcott was assisted by Drs. Wolcott and Marks. The friends of Mr. Paine will be glad to learn that he is doing well at this time and every hope is entertained of an early and happy [illegible]

RAILROADS AND STREET RAILWAYS.

A Chapter of the History of Municipal Legislation.

All Acts of the Common Council on these Subjects Arranged in Chronological Order.

EARLY LEGISLATION REGARDING THE ADMISSION OF RAILROADS INTO THE CITY.

Intricacies of the History of Street Railways—Who were the First Street Railway Incorporators in Chicago—Provisions of the First Ordinances for Street Railways.

A COMPLETE HISTORY DOWN TO THE PRESENT DAY.

The legislation of the city of Chicago, relating to railroads and horse railways, is a chapter which has seldom been opened, but which is nevertheless a most instructive and important branch of our municipal history. In the course of years there has been amassed a monstrous heap of documents, which has been preserved with much the same care and order that is to be found in a well ordered dust-bin or rag-bag. Petitions, remonstrances, communications, reports, resolutions, orders, ordinances, etc., were thrown in pell-mell in some capacious dry goods boxes. The dust of time settled thickly on them. Occasionally an interested party, a claimant or a lawyer, would apply to the City Clerk for some required document, and that functionary would turn loose upon the dry goods boxes aforesaid, the seeker after truth. If he found what he wanted, very good—if he did not, the heart of the clerk was not saddened thereby. At length the bright idea struck the Common Council that these old documents might be of some use, and that they would be decidedly more available if boxed and labeled, and this heavy task was consigned to the efficient City Clerk, Mr. Bodman, and his able assistant, Mr. Buckley. The work has very nearly been completed, and already it has opened up a wealth of historical matter relative to our city, and placed it in comparatively easy reach. This is the mine of which we spoke, and from it, as a specimen, we propose to give a clear and condensed history of the rise and progress of our railroads and railways, as it appears in the dry details of Common Council doings, placing all the acts and documents relating thereto in their chronological order. The history thus stated will doubtless be of great value for reference to many business men and lawyers, and they will also be quite interesting to the general reader, who will thus be enabled to see of how recent growth are all our railroads and railways, and how much of energy has been shown in their establishment. If at any time there should be observable a break among the minor threads of the dry narrative of facts, it may be credited to some one of the many gentlemen who have in times past been turned loose upon the contents of the boxes to rummage at their own sweet will. Thanks to them, some documents are now only known to have existed by the reference to them found in others still preserved.

The first record of doings relative to

RAILROADS

which is found among the documents is dated

April 20th, 1848—A communication from W. B. Ogden, President of the Chicago & Galena Union Railroad Company, asking permission to drive piles whereon to build wharves at the foot of Kinzie and of Nalton streets on the West Side. It is stated that when the company obtained permission to establish wharves there, they did not yet discovered a fact since made apparent, that there was there from four to six feet in depth of soft, black mud. Permission was of course given.

May 1st, 1848—Appears a remonstrance of N. B. Judd and others against the then proposed running of the trains of the Northern Indiana Railroad along the park east of Michigan avenue, for the reasons that it would destroy the park, impair the value of property on Michigan avenue, endanger the buildings by fire, &c.

May 17th, 1848—An ordinance of the Council authorized the Chicago & Galena Union Railroad Company to introduce their road into the city on the line of Kinzie street and to use as much of Kinzie and Nalton streets as might be necessary for that purpose, and also the proposed new location of North Water street as far as Wolcott. It is proper to remark here that none of the old ordinances granting the right of occupancy of streets to railroad companies, contain any limitation as to time. [illegible] the railroads entering the city have, apparently, a perpetual lease. Whether they have actually such a perpetual lease is a question for the courts to determine upon any given case. It is contended on the one hand that the grant is in the nature of a contract, or perpetual charter, which cannot be disturbed. On the other hand it is held that a street is for the accommodation of the whole public, and that when the right is granted to use it as a [illegible] it is being occupied by teams or foot passengers, the railroad may be compelled either to relinquish the street entirely, or to submit to running arrangements as municipal control.

[illegible] Railroad Company was authorized to plank Kinzie street and lay track thereon down as far as Clark street, to enable them to run passenger cars to the new depot, then to be built on Canal street, to enable them to run [illegible] whatever they might deem expedient, subject to subsequent orders of the Common Council.

December 28th, 1850—W. S. Johnston remonstrated against what he had heard the Galena Union Railroad Company proposed doing, viz.: [illegible] It was referred to a committee [illegible]

[illegible]

June 20th, 1851—James Grant, President of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company, [illegible]

June 23d, 1852—A petition of citizens [illegible] to authorize [illegible] subscribe to the capital stock of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company, [illegible] upon the condition that the junction of that road, with the Northern Indiana Railroad should be [illegible]

November 3d, 1851—Mayor Gurnee sent to the Council a [illegible] Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company [illegible] Judge Douglas, and the Directors have agreed to run their road direct to Chicago. In conclusion the Mayor recommends the payment, from the fund appropriated by the Council to sustain the [illegible] of $100 as a remaining fee to the lawyer engaged on the occasion, and also the expenses of Judge Douglas from Washington to New York. The report was accepted but there does not appear in this connection any action on the Mayor's recommendation. The payment was, however, doubtless made, and the Council felt that they had got cheaply off, as their $10,000 appropriation would show them to have been under the influence of a "big scare."

December 2, 1851, and again on December 15—Half a dozen of remonstrances were presented by citizens against the location of the line of the Illinois Central Railroad on their avenue, and these remonstrances appear, and to have sent a committee to the Council to spread their grievances before that body.

December 15, 1851—The question of the power of the city to tax railroads, crossing the corporate limits, seems to have come up, and H. A. Clarke, attorney, in a formal opinion thereon decides that the city has no such power—and that any revenue which the city may obtain must be by agreement with the company, the Illinois Central being the road on which this was founded.

On the same date is filed the formal application of W. Bragman, solicitor of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the right to lay the tracks of that road on a line 400 feet east of the west line of Michigan avenue. Filed.

This petition of the Council, December 16th, seems to have been prolific of railroad [illegible] for the Board further agree upon sending a long list of propositions to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, [illegible] granting them a strip of some 300 feet in width, at a distance of five or six hundred feet from the west line of Michigan avenue, for their tracks, entering the city.

December 29, 1851—The reply of the Solicitor of the Illinois Central Railroad Company relative to the propositions just mentioned, was received and an ordinance was ordered to be drawn up fixing the right of way of that road.

January 19, 1852—A [illegible] received from authorities of Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company, asking permission to lay their track to [illegible] South Water [illegible] to the terminus of track to the junction of Canal and Kinzie streets on the West Side. Referred.

March 15, 1852—Petition of many citizens for legal action by Common Council for protection of life and property from injury by the railroad company in the city. Filed.

March 29th, 1852—Communication received from R. Schuyler, President Illinois Central Railroad, stating that through delay in the land office at Washington, in certifying to the lands of the company, they would be unable to accept ordinance of January 5, 1852 (not found in the documents), unless further time be granted them. Time granted.

April 5th, 1852—Ordinance passed granting permission to Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company to lay tracks, or asked for in their petition of January 19th.

Same date—Committee on Judiciary directed to prepare an ordinance to regulate the laying of tracks in the city.

April 21st, 1852—Ordinance passed giving permission to run their main track through the city, from the city limits, beginning at Twelfth street, going west to the South Branch, and north to Sixteenth street, along the south side of the South Branch, and Market street, and through Market to Lake street.

May 17th, 1852—Report of Committee on Railways favorable to granting petition of J. W. Brooks, Superintendent Michigan Central Railroad, to lay temporary track east of Michigan avenue, so as to secure right of way. Concurred in and order to that effect passed.

June 7th, 1852—An ordinance was passed to aid the Illinois Central Railroad Company in obtaining an amendment of their charter by the Legislature, for the extension of their track in this city.

June 14th, 1852—The Committee on Judiciary reported the amended ordinance relative to location of the line of the Illinois Central Railroad (on its present site), and freeing the city from all responsibility for damages which might be incurred in its establishment. Concurred in and passed.

April 19th, 1852—Communication from W. H. [illegible] copy of an ordinance which the Illinois Central Railroad would design to accept. Promptly tabled.

June 28th, 1852—Committee on Streets and Alleys reported adversely to granting petition of citizens for removal of track of Rock Island Railroad on Clark street. Report concurred in.

September 1852—[illegible] Directors of the Company [illegible] ordinance of June 14th.

September 27, 1852—Ordinance, and October [illegible] the track of the Illinois Central [illegible] depots, switches, turnouts, etc., where they now [illegible]

November 6, 1852—The following brilliant conception was entertained [illegible]

[illegible]

September 13, 1852—An ordinance rescinding all previous orders in relation to the works of the Illinois Central Railroad and authorizing the Mayor to make [illegible]

September 20, 1852—The Street Commissioner of the South Division was ordered to remove obstructions from Rio Grande [illegible] Spring streets, and to cause the Rock Island Railroad Company to build suitable crossings at their track at said streets.

October 31, 1853—The final agreement between the Mayor and the Illinois Central Railroad Company, relative to their lake works, was made and filed.

November 28, 1853—Report of Committee on Fire and Water, in favor of allowing the Illinois Central Railroad Company to erect temporary wooden buildings back of Fort Dearborn. Tabled.

November 21st, 1853—Chicago & Galena Union Railroad Company ordered to construct crossings for vehicles on the public streets crossed by their track.

February 13th, 1854—An ordinance of a Special Committee, on the petition of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company to be allowed to enter the city. They were allowed there to lay and operate a track on one street west of the west line of Clark street, and to run on the south line of North street [illegible] the company [illegible] to pay all damages resulting from their occupancy. Passed.

March 20th, 1854—Bond of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company [illegible]

May 15th, 1854—Council concurred in report of the Committee on Streets and Alleys [illegible]

June 19th, 1854—[illegible] Central Railroad Company [illegible] Dearborn addition.

September 11th, 1854—Permission [illegible]

[illegible]

September 18th, 1854—Illinois Central Railroad Company permitted [illegible]

[illegible]

This cheerful individual [illegible]

[illegible]

March 5th, 1855—An ordinance was passed [illegible]

[illegible]

April 11th, 1855—An ordinance was passed relating to the city of Chicago and the Mississippi Air Line Railroad [illegible]

[illegible]

June 9th, 1855—[illegible] Central Railroad [illegible]

August 20th, 1855—[illegible] Chicago, Burlington & Quincy [illegible]

[illegible]

September 24th, 1855—[illegible] Lake Shore [illegible]

September 18, 1855—An ordinance rescinding all previous orders [illegible]

[illegible]

October 27th, 1856—The City Marshal [illegible] of Police were ordered to enforce [illegible] way ordinance.

[illegible]

January 5th, 1857—[illegible]

February 2d, 1857—Two [illegible]

March 9th, 1857—[illegible]

March 17th, 1857—[illegible]

April 28th, 1857—Ordinance passed [illegible] Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad Company [illegible]

June 8th, 1857—The Chicago & Galena Union Railroad [illegible]

[illegible]

February 28th, 1859—A new ordinance was passed [illegible]

[illegible]

May 6th, 1858—The ordinance of Council [illegible] Chicago & Northwestern Railroad [illegible]

[illegible]

January 19th, 1859—[illegible]

[illegible]

July 23d, 1860—[illegible]

[illegible]

July 31st, 1861—The Board of Public Works [illegible]

August 19th, 1861—Ordinance [illegible]

December 17, 1861—[illegible]

[illegible]

May 22, 1862—The ordinance of [illegible] Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad [illegible]

July 19th, 1862—[illegible]

[illegible]

September 2, 1862—Formal notification of acceptance by Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company of ordinance of August 19, received and filed.

Same date—Acceptance of Chicago & Eastern Railroad Company of ordinance. Filed.

November 4, 1862—An ordinance was passed giving to Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company the right to lay and operate tracks in Beach street, between [illegible] and Twenty-[illegible]

December 1862—An ordinance was passed regulating the carrying of lumber by the railroads, and otherwise restricting their privileges, so as to prevent favoritism.

May 1863—The Committee on Railroads reported adversely to the petition of the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company, to be allowed to lay [illegible] on [illegible] street, in the southern limits of the city, and from [illegible] ordinance by the Board of [illegible]

December 1863—Council refused to consent to report of Committee on Railroads, [illegible] permission to Wahl Bros. & Co. [illegible] side track from Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, on Kinzie street, to their packing houses.

January 7th, 1864—An ordinance was passed granting to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad the right to lay track on Twenty-second street [illegible]

Same date—An ordinance was passed conferring upon the Northern Railroad Company, granting the Company [illegible] to lay and operate [illegible]

[illegible]

April 4, 1864—[illegible]

[illegible]

August 1864—Ordinance passed giving the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company to lay track on Stewart avenue [illegible]

[illegible]

This brings the history of municipal action in the matter of railroads down to the present date. There is still unobtained but [illegible] in connection with [illegible] the greatest interest of the people of Chicago, viz:

HORSE RAILWAYS,

and in the same manner in which we have chronicled the progress of our connection with the outside world, in regular chronological order, we will trace [illegible] to the present, the [illegible] of our system of internal communication through our great city.

May 7th, 1853—The idea of a horse railroad [illegible]

[illegible]

May 22, 1856—The ordinance was reported and passed. It permitted the petitioners to construct [illegible] railway on State street, from Lake street to the southern city limits [illegible]

[illegible]

August 1859—[illegible] North Division Railway [illegible]

[illegible]

February 1861—The Committee on Streets and Alleys [illegible]

[illegible]

August 1864—An ordinance [illegible]

[illegible]

June 1865—Ordinance passed [illegible] Chicago City Railway Company [illegible]

[illegible]

RAILROADS AND STREET RAILWAYS.

A Chapter of the History of Municipal Legislation.

All Acts of the Common Council on these Subjects Arranged in Chronological Order.

EARLY LEGISLATION REGARDING THE ADMISSION OF RAILROADS INTO THE CITY.

Incidents of the History of Street Railways—Who were the First ... Provisions of the ... for Street Railways.

A COMPLETE HISTORY DOWN TO THE PRESENT DAY.

The legislation of the city of Chicago, relating ...

RAILROADS

which is found among the documents is dated

April 20th, 1848—A communication from W. B. Ogden, President of the Chicago & Galena Union Railroad Company, asking permission to drive ...

[illegible]

HORSE RAILWAYS.

[illegible]

Town Taxes.

The following are the amounts of tax levied for 1866, by some of the ... reported to the Auditor of State. Many of the counties have not yet reported:

[illegible]

A New Measure of Time.

(Paris Correspondence of the ...)

The Paris gossips, in their wrath with M. Bismark, are circulating discreditable stories about him. His illness they attribute to the abuse of alcoholic liquors. When he was about to start to the army, says one of their anecdotes, his son, a child, asked him how long he would be absent. The Count answered that he could not tell. At that moment his valet de chambre came into the room and asked how many bottles of cognac he should pack up. "Twenty-four," said the Count. "Ah," then exclaimed the terrible child, "it is for twenty-four days, then, that you are going away from us."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, December 7.

[illegible]

Reduction in Railroad Freights.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

Wool-Growing in Minnesota.

[illegible]

Hogs in Louisville.

[illegible]

New York Produce Market.

[illegible]

Seeds in New York—December 5.

[illegible]

Boston Provision Market—December 5.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market—December 6.

[illegible]

Boston Flour Market—December 5.

[illegible]

New York Stock Market.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, December 7, 1866.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

[illegible]

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

Indianapolis Hog Market.

(Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

[illegible]

Memoranda.

[illegible]

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

[illegible]

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Dr. James.

[illegible]

Professor Dr. Rosenberg.

[illegible]

Dr. Bigelow.

[illegible]

Dr. Louis Sanger.

[illegible]

Dr. Thomson.

[illegible]

The Only Medicine in the World

[illegible]

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

Publishers of Newspapers

[illegible]

Hotels.

JERVIS HOUSE,

Corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.

[illegible]

JACKSON BROS., Proprietors.

Sewing Machines.

ELLIPTIC

Sewing Machine Co.

HIGHEST PREMIUM.

Lock Stitch Sewing Machines

Incomparably the Best for FAMILY USE.

[illegible]

SOLE AGENTS FOR ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI.

MOREY & SHAW,

Office—No. 93 Washington-st., Chicago.

Toilet Articles.

CIRCASSIAN CALLA CREAM.

[illegible]

Wanted.

AN ENGAGEMENT AS BUYER in the New York market, is

WANTED

[illegible]

Proposals.

NOTICE.

[illegible]

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Chicago, Dec. 3, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received until the ... for

60,000 RAILROAD CROSS-TIES,

[illegible]

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SIDEWALKS.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR OAK TIMBER

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER.

[illegible]

TO ARCHITECTS.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

[illegible]

Brooms.

CASTLES'

ELASTIC BROOM,

The Only Perfectly and Permanently Elastic Broom in the World.

[illegible]

Retail Price, Complete, $2.

[illegible]

C. E. WINGATE,

[illegible]

Wanted Agents.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE Gold Medal Sewing Machines

[illegible]

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

WE ARE BOUND TO SELL OUR

[illegible]

City Notices.

CITY BONDS.

[illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, City Comptroller.

Medical.

SCHENCK'S

PULMONIC SYRUP,

SEA-WEED TONIC,

AND

MANDRAKE PILLS.

[illegible]

KING'S PREPARED PRESCRIPTION,

CONSUMPTION

(IN ITS MOST ADVANCED STAGES.)

[illegible]

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER

[illegible]

SMOLANDER'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

Will cure you permanently.

Ladies Should Use It.

[illegible]

Notice to Tax Payers.

NOTICE.—To the Tax Payers of the City of Chicago:

[illegible]

Magic Ruffle.

WASHES WELL! WEARS WELL

TRADE MARK.

The Genuine Magic Ruffle!

[illegible]

Business Cards.

GEST, HATTEN & CO.,

Wholesale Commission Merchants

No. 30 McGaa-st.,

[illegible]

DRESSED HOGS!

[illegible]

Hotels.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

BOSTON.

[illegible]

Medical.

MANHOOD.

[illegible]

Vegetative Powers of Life

[illegible]

Pallid Hue, the Lack Lustre Eye, and Emaciated Form,

[illegible]

Show its Baneful Influence.

[illegible]

CONSUMPTION

[illegible]

Removed from ordinary diversions of the ever-changing scenes of the city, the powers of the body too much enfeebled to give zest to healthful and rural exercise,

Thoughts are Turned Inwards

UPON THEMSELVES.

IF THE PATIENT BE A FEMALE,

[illegible]

NATURE

IS TO

Show Her Saving Power

[illegible]

WITH THE BLOOM OF HEALTH.

[illegible]

System are Prostrated,

[illegible]

Helmbold's

EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Weakness Arising from Excesses or Early Indiscretion.

[illegible]

SOON FOLLOW

Loss of Power, Fatuity, and Epileptic Fits,

[illegible]

FREQUENTLY FOLLOWED

[illegible]

Insanity and Consumption?

[illegible]

Diseases and Symptoms,

[illegible]

Invaluable Gift of Chemistry

[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

FLUID

EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

There is No Tonic Like It.

It is an Anchor of Hope to the Surgeon and Patient; and this is the Testimony of all who have Used or Prescribe It.

Sold by all the Druggists.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT:

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

594 BROADWAY,

Metropolitan Hotel,

NEW YORK.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1866.

THE CITY.

[illegible]

Michigan Central Railroad.—In another column of the Tribune will be found an advertisement of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, intended to refute certain statements which have been made concerning its convenience as a line of travel, and its conduct in relation to the tariff. It will be of interest to intending travellers to read the statement made by Mr. Wentworth, the General Passenger Agent.

[illegible]

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Miscellaneous Business—The County Finances—The Equalization of Taxation Through the State—Limits to Taxation.

The Board of Supervisors of Cook County met yesterday morning pursuant to adjournment, President Starnsend in the Chair. The roll was called, and a quorum being found present, the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

[illegible]

FIRE, POLICE, AND HEALTH.

Proposed Extension of the Fire Alarm Telegraph—Change of Head Quarters.

The regular semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Police, Fire, and Health Commissioners was held at their office yesterday afternoon.

[illegible]

THE ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

Why Was the Contract Vacated? A Few Queries.

[illegible]

Dyhrenfurth's Commercial and Educational Institution.

Well as this institution is known and appreciated by the inhabitants of this city, in the midst of which it has flourished for the last nine years, there are doubtless many who are not fully acquainted with the excellence of its inner mechanism, and many, also, in the adjacent country and neighboring States who have not as full an appreciation of its advantages as it deserves.

[illegible]

Soldiers' Home.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home was held on Friday afternoon in the parlor of the Home.

[illegible]

The Effects of George Trussell.

[illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The proceedings in court yesterday were almost uninteresting.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.—"Griffith Gaunt" will be repeated this evening for the last time. The same at the matinee this afternoon.

[illegible]

Admissions to the Bar.

[illegible]

The High School.

CHICAGO, December 5, 1866.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

Ministerial Union.

[illegible]

A Model Street Crossing.

[illegible]

Not a False Return.

[illegible]

The Unemployed—City vs. Country.

[illegible]

LOCAL MATTERS.

[illegible]

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Collision on the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad—Names of the Killed.

[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

New York Markets.

[illegible]

LATER NEW YORK MARKETS.

[illegible]

Money and Stocks in New York.

[illegible]

Albany Cattle Market.

[illegible]

New York Cattle Market.

[illegible]

Cincinnati Market.

[illegible]

Milwaukee Market.

[illegible]

St. Louis Market.

[illegible]

Philadelphia Market.

[illegible]

Buffalo Market.

[illegible]

Toledo Market.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

Amusements.

EAST LYNNE MATINEE AT CROSBY OPERA HOUSE. THIS AFTERNOON, (Saturday), Dec. 8th. LUCILLE WESTERN AS LADY ISABEL and MADAME VINE.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Engagement of Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT. GRIFFITH GAUNT, Or, JEALOUSY.

HUTCHINSON FAMILY, TRIBE OF ASA. Matinee this Afternoon.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE. J. T. RAYMOND, Lessee and Manager. LUCILLE WESTERN, EAST LYNNE, OR, THE ELOPEMENT.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY, TRIBE OF JOHN.

VARIETY THEATRE. GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW STAR BILLY BARRY.

WASHINGTON HALL, Smith & Nixon's Building. HALLS, CLUBS, CONCERTS, AND LECTURES.

THE YANKEE ROBINSON

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—An elegant house, 64 Park-av.

TO RENT—A two-story House.

TO RENT—New house, 245 Ohio-st.

TO RENT—A new two story brick house.

TO RENT—A seven room house.

TO RENT—A two-story house.

TO RENT—One house in the West and one in the South Division.

TO RENT—A block of two-story frame dwellings.

TO RENT—House of 6 rooms.

TO RENT—A first-class newly furnished house.

TO RENT—Two-story house of 11 rooms.

TO RENT—A good house of twelve rooms.

TO RENT—A house on Prairie-av.

TO RENT—A new, first-class frame house.

TO RENT—New dwelling, No. 58 Ellis-av.

TO RENT—Cottage house, containing 6 rooms.

TO RENT—House in good location.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—No. 130 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—Three furnished sleeping rooms. Apply at 164 Third-av.

TO RENT—A comfortable room at 504 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A large front parlor.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c

TO RENT—Steam power and rooms to rent.

TO RENT—The 2d and 3d stories of the large brick store.

TO RENT—Desk room, or one-third of office.

TO RENT—Half of store in the best location on South Clark-st.

TO RENT—A large room, on 4th floor of 93 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—Lots on State-st. and Michigan-av.

TO RENT—Office to rent on first floor, in a very desirable location.

TO RENT—3d floor, suitable for sales-room. Inquire at 164 Lake-st.

TO RENT—Offices on the second floor.

Auction Sales.

SPECIAL SALES OF THE MOST ELEGANT Stock of Rich and Medium Furniture, AND FRENCH PLATE PIER GLASSES, AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs, Chicago.

FURS! FURS! Large stock of VALUABLE FURS, AT AUCTION, By GILBERT & SAMPSON.

[illegible]

50 BBLS APPLES, AT AUCTION. SATURDAY, 8th December, at 10½ o'clock, I will sell a quantity of Apples, in good order, from a warehouse.

EVENING SALE.

B. T. LEE, City Auctioneer, 123 Dearborn-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers & Commission Merchants, PALMER'S BLOCK, 44 & 46 RANDOLPH-ST.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—Entire stock, machinery and fixtures of a Boot and Shoe Factory, AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

SCHOONERS BY AUCTION, on account of whom it may concern.

[illegible]

The Fine Arts.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.

The following Splendid Paintings are now in the Art Gallery:

THE RECOGNITION!

Constant Mayer's Great Work.

Schussele's

IRVING AND HIS FRIENDS.

Leutze's Fine Portrait of

GRANT!

Free to Holders of Certificates.

Fine Furniture.

FURNITURE ROOMS.

CHAS. TOBEY,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

RICH, MEDIUM AND COMMON

Furniture,

BEDDING, MIRRORS, &c.

87 and 89 State-st., Chicago.

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—Two lots.

FOR SALE—A nice house on the North Side.

FOR SALE—A good house of 9 rooms.

FOR SALE—A new, first-class 2-story dwelling house.

FOR SALE—A well built brick house.

FOR SALE—House and lot on West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—Or Rent—A neat 2-story frame house.

UNIMPROVED.

FOR SALE—The north half of Block.

FOR SALE—No. 96 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—72x120 feet, corner of Jackson.

FOR SALE—For a few days, 456 feet front.

FOR SALE—Lots on Fulton and Walnut-sts.

FOR SALE—Cheap—For a few days.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—A No. 1 saloon and restaurant.

FOR SALE—Planing Mill, two stories.

FOR SALE—Or Lease—The dry goods store and fixtures.

FOR SALE—At cost and Invoice—Lease, stock and fixtures of a family grocery.

FOR SALE—Inventory, stock, lease and fixtures of a first-class grocery store.

FOR SALE—Price $1,500—Packing house.

FOR SALE—Rare Chance—A new vinegar factory.

FOR SALE—An equal partnership.

FOR SALE—A millinery, straw and fancy goods store.

FOR SALE—$10,000—A fine and well-selected stock of hardware.

FOR SALE—Stock, lease and fixtures of a grocery store.

FOR SALE—Saloon, boarding house.

FOR SALE—A Photograph Gallery.

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of a small grocery store.

FOR SALE—Cheap, if applied for soon, grocery store.

FOR SALE—One of the most elegantly fitted up and respectable saloons.

FOR SALE—Bookstore, in a thriving town.

FOR SALE—Good Business Chance.

FOR SALE—A No. 1 restaurant, saloon and boarding house.

FOR SALE—Family affairs calling me East.

FOR SALE—A flax mill on railroad.

FOR SALE—By A. J. Mills & Co., 155 Dearborn-st.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—The schooners Denmark and America.

FOR SALE—Or exchange for dry goods.

FOR SALE—Schooner Cornelia.

FOR SALE—About 800 M good brick. Address P. O. Box 151, Chicago P. O.

FOR SALE—Six new milch cows.

FOR SALE—Lot of store fixtures, suitable for retail trade, for sale at a bargain. Apply at 45 State-st.

FOR SALE—Cheap—To Printers—A "medium cylinder press."

FOR SALE—Cargo of gang sawed strip and boards.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

A GOOD FAMILY HORSE, five years old.

WANTED—Horses to pasture this winter.

HORSES WANTED—I have superior stabling and yards.

A GOOD HORSE, buggy and harness for sale.

A GOOD SECOND-HAND EXPRESS Wagon wanted.

A SECOND-HAND, first-class two-seated carriage wanted.

A GOOD HORSE and express wagon for sale at a bargain.

Machinery.

FOR SALE—One fourteen-horse portable engine and boiler.

FOR SALE—Steam Engines.

FOR SALE—Six engines and boilers.

FOR SALE—Portable and stationary engines.

FOR SALE—Grain Binder—A. J.

ENGINE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A No. 1, nearly new.

THE LANE & BODLEY Portable Circular Saw Mills, PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

LANE & BODLEY.

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—A man acquainted with the city.

WANTED—A first-class salesman.

TRADES.

WANTED—To Bookbinders—A first-class forwarder.

WANTED—A first-class carriage painter.

Wanted—Female Help.

SALESWOMEN, TRADES, &c.

WANTED—Wet Nurse. Apply to Dr. H. A. Johnson, 611 Wabash-av.

WANTED—Immediately—Three good tailoresses.

WANTED—Twenty Ladies—To learn to operate on the ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE.

HOUSESERVANTS.

WANTED—A Swede or Norwegian girl.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework.

WANTED—One laundress who understands her business.

WANTED—A good quiet girl.

WANTED—A good kitchen girl.

WANTED—Immediately, an English or any Protestant girl.

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework.

WANTED—A girl 12 to 14 years of age.

WANTED—A Wet Nurse—Apply at once at 663 Michigan-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—A few smart men.

WANTED—1,000 men to go South.

WANTED—3 assistant bookkeepers.

WANTED—Young men in the country.

WANTED—2 assistant bookkeepers.

WANTED—Young men in the country.

WANTED—2 salesmen, 1 printer.

WANTED—1,000 men South.

WANTED—A man from every town.

WANTED—Gentlemen, travellers and others.

WANTED—200 men for the South.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A young lady.

WANTED—Know Yarself—All persons.

WANTED—Your past experience and future.

WANTED—Any merchant having an overstock of dry goods.

WANTED—All persons to know that Dr. Chamberlain's.

WANTED—Experienced canvassers.

WANTED—An alto singer.

WANTED—A lady desirous of practising medicine.

WANTED—To buy for cash—South side.

WANTED—A drug store.

WANTED—To Trade—Valuable lands.

WANTED—Evening Employment.

WANTED—A young man wanting a good permanent situation.

WANTED—An errand boy at Baker's Engraving rooms.

WANTED—One second-hand counter.

WANTED—To Exchange—City property.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—On South Side, good house, furnished preferred.

WANTED—To Rent—A nicely furnished room.

WANTED—To Rent—A first-class house.

WANTED—To Rent—Three or four rooms.

WANTED—To Rent—In private family.

WANTED—To Rent—A house.

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished house.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Improved Farms.

FOR SALE—Pine Lands—3,000 acres.

FOR SALE—Eighty acres of land.

Lost and Found.

LOST—On Friday last from 471 Wabash-av.

LOST—On East Madison-st.

LOST—Yesterday morning, in the Circuit Court room.

LOST—On Illinois-st., between Clark.

LOST—A valuable diamond ring.

FOUND—A plain Gold-Headed Cane.

Strayed and Stolen.

STRAYED—A dark cream colored horse.

Situations Wanted.

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted.

SITUATION—Wanted.

SITUATION—Wanted.

SITUATION—Wanted.

SITUATION—Wanted.

SITUATION—Wanted—A young man.

SITUATION—Wanted—A practical bookkeeper.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man recently from England.

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—A young lady.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—Experienced.

AGENTS—Wanted—$200 per month.

AGENTS—Wanted—For "LIFE OF LINCOLN."

AGENTS—Wanted—For "WOMEN OF THE WAR."

AGENTS—Wanted—300 Agents.

AGENTS—Wanted—$200 per month to sell the GENUINE IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE.

AGENTS—Wanted—Something New.

AGENTS—Wanted—We want agents.

AGENTS—Wanted—2,000 Agents.

AGENTS—Wanted—Twelve good, able men.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell a new article.

AGENTS—Wanted—Entire new.

AGENTS—Wanted—Or Canvassers.

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and Female.

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and Female.

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—In a good business.

PARTNER—Wanted—With a cash capital.

PARTNER—Wanted—Active or silent.

PARTNER—Wanted—With $3,000.

PARTNER—Wanted—With $800.

PARTNER—Wanted—In a manufacturing business.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Single rooms.

BOARDING—A suite of unfurnished rooms.

BOARDING—At No. 3 Eldridge-ct.

BOARDING—Three gentlemen can be accommodated.

BOARDING—A room for a gentleman and wife.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife.

BOARDING—A few first-class boarders.

BOARDING—A nicely furnished room.

BOARDING—A limited number of gentlemen.

BOARDING—One gentleman can find good board.

BOARDING—With a pleasant room.

BOARDING—A good table and pleasant rooms.

BOARDING—For gentleman and wife.

BOARDING—Two suites of front rooms.

BOARDING—A suite of unfurnished rooms.

BOARDING—Splendid rooms.

BOARDING—Good board for $4.50 per week.

BOARDING—One single and two double rooms.

BOARDING—Double and single rooms.

BOARDING—I have a large front room.

BOARDING—Good board, with front rooms.

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms.

BOARDING—Pleasant front parlor.

BOARDING—For gentlemen.

Board Wanted.

BOARD—A lady wants board.

BOARD—A furnished room and board.

Pianos.

PIANO FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—And to Rent.

FOR SALE—One five octave.

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1866.

THE NEWS.

There is said to be much dissatisfaction felt by the Canadians on account of the result of the condemned Fenian prisoners.

The Treasury yesterday held gold to the amount of [illegible], of which [illegible] are in gold certificates.

Disbursements of the Treasury on account of the various Departments, last week, amounted to [illegible].

The amount of internal revenue received [illegible] during the present fiscal year is reported [illegible].

The aggregate amount of National Bank currency now in circulation is given at [illegible].

The Orleans theatre and ball-room, located in the Second District, built in 1817, was burned at six o'clock yesterday morning. Loss heavy; partly insured.

A Washington despatch states that the new Gold Sale bill will probably be favorably reported on by the Finance Committees of both Houses of Congress.

General W. D. Whipple, Chief of General Thomas' staff, has returned from a Southern inspecting tour, and reports the feeling against the North and Northerners daily growing worse.

The Secretary of the Treasury has signified his intention of sending a complete set of American coins and specimens of our national weights and measures to the Paris Exposition.

Mr. Seward and the President, it is said, differ in their foreign policies, and the Secretary has disclaimed to M. de Montholon any responsibility for the language of the Message in regard to the action of France.

The melter of the United States Mint has made a discovery which will save the Government [illegible] out of every million converted from gold dust into coin. The new process will not be made public.

Mr. Brumback, of Louisville, who lost his wife and daughter by cholera, has sued the city corporation for damages in the sum of [illegible], alleging that if the streets in his vicinity had been properly graded no deaths would have occurred.

A lady has gone into the freighting business from Nebraska City, which place she left last Tuesday with a train of five wagons, which she owns and conducts herself, for Denver. She received the freight, hired the hands, and bossed the loading of the wagons.

The latest Atlantic Cable despatches say the reply of the Emperor Napoleon to Mr. Seward's recent despatch in relation to Mexico is of a reassuring character. The report is again circulated by the English papers that a dissension has recently sprung up in the English Cabinet on the Reform question.

There has been much discussion out of Congress among the Southern members of the Senate, who are confident that they can defeat it in the Senate, where a two-thirds vote over the veto could not be secured.

The Norfolk Virginian estimates that the present cotton crop grown in Greensville, Sussex, Southampton and Brunswick counties, Virginia, will amount to 10,000 bales; Halifax, Warren, Franklin, Granville, Northampton, Edgecombe and Wilson counties, North Carolina, will produce 30,000 bales.

At the charter election in Hudson, N. Y., on the 5th, the whole Republican ticket was elected, with the exception of one Alderman and Assessor, by an overwhelming majority. Howard, for Mayor, has nearly five hundred majority. Union gain over November election four hundred and ninety-nine.

Colorado Jewett, always ingenious, memorializes Congress to declare Hannibal Hamlin President of the United States. He argues that the second election of Mr. Lincoln was not constitutional, as eleven of the States did not appoint electors, and that Mr. Hamlin holds over, as Mr. Lincoln would have done, in the absence of a legal successor. We infer from this argument that Mr. Jewett withdraws his support from Andrew Johnson.

It is announced from Baltimore that some of the Republican journals of Western Maryland, owing to the differences of political opinion between the people of that section and the rest of the State, are advocating a division of Maryland into two States, or else the annexation of the Western Congressional District, now represented by Hon. Francis Thomas, to Western Virginia. The opinions of the people of Eastern Maryland upon this project, however, are not stated.

An Alabama correspondent says that the bill recently introduced into the Lower House of the State Legislature providing for qualified negro suffrage, although it was laid on the table, is significant of a great change in public sentiment. A prominent member of the Legislature stated that the bill could be passed if any assurances were given that its passage would insure the readmission of Alabama. The ultra Union men are more opposed to universal suffrage than the old secessionists.

A Western Georgia correspondent says that, since the elections North, the people of that portion of the State are making up their minds to a submission to the will of the majority. Their conduct towards Union men has changed decidedly for the better. They acquiesce cheerfully in the plan for the education of the negro, and devote their best energies to retrieving their ruined fortunes, and are co-operating heartily in the erection of manufactories and railroads. The cotton and corn crops have been a failure, and planters and merchants complain of the badness of the negroes.

The making of window and bottle glass at Pittsburgh gives employment to 1538 men and boys, whose annual wages amount to [illegible]. The amount of silicia consumed is [illegible] tons, and it is chiefly brought from Missouri. The annual value of the manufactured glass is estimated at [illegible]. These reports are of the window and bottle glass works alone, and do not include the [illegible] flint glass factories, which are valued at [illegible], pay weekly wages amounting to [illegible], and annually consume [illegible] bushels coal, employ 2,304 hands, and make [illegible] worth of glassware.

There is now but one Revolutionary soldier inscribed on the rolls of the Pension Office—Samuel Downing, who enlisted from Carroll County, New Hampshire, but who now resides at Edinburg, in Saratoga County, New York. In 1861 there were sixty-three officers and soldiers of the Revolution on the pension rolls, of whom fourteen resided in the Southern States, and have not since been heard from. In 1862 there were but thirty survivors of the forty-nine residing in the Northern States. In 1863 there were but eighteen; in 1864 but three. But since then William Hutchings, of Maine, and Lemuel Cook, of New York, have died, leaving but one survivor of that patriotic host which Washington commanded.

General Grant has of late been more outspoken than usual on political subjects, says the Washington correspondent of the Boston Advertiser, and has given pretty full expression to his views on reconstruction. In recent conversations with ex-rebels he has plainly told them that they mistook their position; that they had openly made war upon the Government, had been defeated in their appeal to arms, and that they were now on parole; that the rights they talked about had been forfeited by their treason, and their return to their former position in the Government lay in the hands of Congress; but if they persisted in rejecting the amendment to the Constitution they would only have to go further and fare worse.

The Portland Price Current complains of the disastrous influences and serious damages to the merchants of Portland, who have had large consignments of flour and corn on the way from the West, for the past two or three months, by the Grand Trunk Railway. Thousands of dollars worth of capital, it says, is locked up in property that cannot be made available to our merchants, through the inability of the Grand Trunk Railway to fulfil its contracts; and give reasonable dispatch to produce received by them for transportation to market. Keeping such immense quantities of freight piled up in store until it depreciates in value, and the patience of the consignees is exhausted in fruitless efforts to get it, or to learn when they may expect the delivery of the property, for which they are daily suffering the loss of customers that have cost them the labor of a life-time to obtain, and upon whose trade they were relying for remuneration for their capital risked in the investment—is a serious loss to them.

FROM MEXICO.

[illegible]

FROM KANSAS CITY.

[illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

Latest Despatches by Atlantic Cable.

Further Reports of Dissension in the British Cabinet.

Rumor That a New Reform Bill has been Agreed Upon.

The Fenian Agitation on the Increase.

Additional Troops Ordered to Ireland.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Gold Sale Bill Likely to Become a Law.

The Conover Perjury Case Before the Courts.

FROM MEXICO.

Latest Advices from the Rio Grande.

Ill Feeling Manifested Toward American Officers.

The Rebel General [illegible] Applies for Executive Pardon.

FROM CANADA.

Dissatisfaction Expressed at the Respital of the Fenian Prisoners.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable—Reported Answer to Despatches from Napoleon to the United States Government—Reported Dissensions in the British Cabinet Reiterated.

LIVERPOOL, December 8.—[illegible]

PARIS, December 8.—It is stated that the Government has sent the necessary [illegible] to the United States Government in regard to the Mexican question.

LONDON, December 8.—It is rumored in various circles that dissensions have occurred in the Derby Cabinet on the Reform question.

LATER.

[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

[illegible]